PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,230—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1898. [TEN PAGES.]

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S COPENHAGEN CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	19th Feb.
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	26th ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	19th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	26th ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd April.
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th ,,
* VALETTA	5018	C. Gadd	16th ,,
B.M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	23rd ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	30th ,,
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* VALETTA	5018	C. Gadd	14th ,,
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	A. W. Adamson	21st ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	28th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	4th June.
* VALETTA	5018	C. Gadd	11th ,,
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	18th ,,

The Steamers marked B.M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, Passengers for London proceeding on by rail.

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct. The Steamers marked † proceed to ADEN only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th January, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,110	1st March 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st April 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzi	3,920	12th Mar. 1898

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue new Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich.	4,253	21st Feb., 1898

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb., 1, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
LAOS	6,090	Flandin	18th Feb., 1898.
SYDNEY	4,222	Aubert	Tuesday, 15th March 1898
OCEANIEN	4,249	Sonmitz	12th April, 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	10th March.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

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BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 18th Feb., 1898, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 22nd Feb., 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on the 17th Feb., 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 25th Feb., 1898.

FOR COAST AND BURMAH.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 15th Feb., 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,009 tons, on or about 19th Feb., 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about 19th Feb., 1898, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields, Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th February, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON

THOS. COOK AND SON

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

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DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

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CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. Duca BALDUINO	O. Canepa	4,580	3rd Mar., 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 27th February 1898.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 7, 1898.

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BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

One new English built C under-spring CANE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse-harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WHISKIES.

REDUCED PRICES.

THESE ARE ALL GUARANTEED AS MATURED SPIRITS FROM BEST DISTILLERIES.

	Cash. Per doz. Rs.	a.	Credit. Per doz. Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S "FINE OLD GLENLIVET," a special blend of Scotch Whisky, bottled only by ourselves, is unequalled in age and quality	24	0	27	0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL LIQUEUR, a genuine ripe old Whisky. Connoisseurs will fully appreciate its mellowness.	32	8	36	8
TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY, Phœnix Whisky. A well-matured Spirit exceptionally mellow to the Taste.	26	0	29	0
TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH" This is guaranteed as an Old thoroughly ripe Spirit.	26	0	29	0
TREACHER'S "DIABETES" WHISKY	25	0	28	0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL WHISKY	23	8	26	8

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,

CARRY A COMPLETE STOCK OF

DISINFECTANTS.

All Guaranteed Genuine and of reliable quality. Lists on Application.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

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BAHADUR CIGARS

UNLESS YOU WANT THE BEST.

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MADRAS AND LONDON.

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BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS

Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands,

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., LD,

BOMBAY.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

KEMP'S TONICS.

The SAFEST and MOST EFFICIENT

	Rs.	a.
KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.....per bottle	3	0
A Nerve TONIC and RESTORER of Great Power.		
KEMP'S COCOA WINE.....per bottle	2	8
Highly STIMULATING and STRENGTHENING.		
KEMP'S EASTON'S SYRUP of the PHOSPHATES.....Re. 1-8 and	2	8
Very BENEFICIAL in cases showing TENDENCY to FEVER.		
KEMP'S CHEMICAL FOOD.....Re. 1 and	1	12
EXCELLENT for LADIES and CHILDREN.		
KEMP'S CHEMICAL FOOD WITH QUININE..... Re. 1-12 and	3	0

Not quite so PALATABLE but more active THAN THE Plain Food. These MEDICINES are prepared in the Company's Laboratory with the greatest care and from the finest materials and attention is directed to their

PERFECT FRESHNESS

In which, as in other respects, they greatly Surpass Imported Goods

SUITED TO EVERY AGE AND CASE.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S FRESHLY MADE SARSAPARILLA EXTRACTS ARE PEERLESS

SPECIFIC for DISORDERS OF THE BLOOD SKIN ERUPTIONS, CLIMATIC EFFECTS

WILL THOROUGHLY cleanse the SYSTEM.

KEMP'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Rs. 2-4, 4-0, and 7-8 per Bottle.

KEMP'S IODISED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

Rs. 2-8, 4-8, and 8-8 per Bottle.

KEMP'S ONLY

ALWAYS FRESH AND SWEET

ALWAYS FLUID AND BRIGHT

KEMP'S ONLY

GUARANTEED to be the product of the highest grade of Red Jamaica Root.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE

INDIAN "PREMIER" BICYCLE

THE CHEAPEST BICYCLE	IN THE WORLD.	PRICE Rs. 250 CASH.	PRICE Rs. 275 CREDIT.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

HAVE the pleasure to announce that they have eventually succeeded in influencing THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., to Manufacture a PLAIN, SOUND and SERVICEABLE BICYCLE at a price that will bring a Machine within touch of those who either cannot or will not invest in the more costly models. The outcome of their endeavours to place a thoroughly reliable Machine on the market is the

INDIAN "PREMIER"

which is built by THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., of WELDLESS TUBES and fitted with the WARWICK PNEUMATIC Tyre licensed under the WELCH PATENT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., are prepared to back these WELDLESS TUBE ROADSTERS for Excellence, Appearance and WEAR against any Machine manufactured of Weldless Tubing as every individual part has been most carefully put together.

Though the CHEAPEST MACHINE in the WORLD, it is destined nevertheless to take a PROMINENT POSITION in the ADVANCE-GUARD OF BICYCLES.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BUT WHY SUFFER

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay. WITH COUGH AND COLD!

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HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRST SEVEN MONTHS' BUSINESS

PROPOSALS FOR Rs. 11,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.

FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birth day.	Sum Assured payable at Death. Premiums throughout Life. Rs.	a.	Premiums limited to 25 years. Rs.	a.	Premiums limited to 20 years. Rs.	a.	Premiums limited to 15 years. Rs.	a.	Sum Assured payable in 25 years or at Death if previous. Rs.	a.	20 years or at Death if previous. Rs.	a.	15 years or at Death if previous. Rs.	a.
20	21	10	27	2	30	7	36	6	37	11	47	6	64	5
25	24	2	29	7	33	0	39	4	38	7	48	0	64	13
30	27	4	32	5	36	0	42	12	39	11	49	0	65	10
35	31	5	35	14	39	12	47	1	41	10	50	8	66	13
40	36	11	40	8	44	9	52	5	44	10	52	14	68	11
45	43	14	46	12	50	13	58	12	49	6	56	13	71	11

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

All Funds invested in Government and other Securities, authorized by the Trust Act (II. of 1882).

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

SURRENDER VALUES IN CASH OR FREE POLICY.

On participating Policies two-fifths (40 per cent.) and on non-participating Policies 35 per cent. of the total Premiums paid at the tabular rate.

Policies effected by Limited Number of Premiums and Endowment Assurances have a larger proportionate surrender value.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims are payable immediately on receipt of satisfactory proof of death and title.

MEDICAL FEES AND POLICY STAMPS.—Are payable by the Company.

LOANS ON POLICIES.—Granted at six per cent. on the surrender value.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—All Premiums are returned in the event of the death of the Child.

Detailed Prospectus, Proposals, Reports and other particulars on application to

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

Active and energetic AGENTS and CANVASSERS WANTED all over India, Burma and Ceylon.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY, 1898.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

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G. I. P. R.
PAREL GYMKHANA.
CALICO ALFRESCO DANCE
ON FEBRUARY 18TH.

Tickets: Costume Gent & Lady.....Rs. 2 0
Evening Dress 3 0

A SAWYERS,
Hon. Secretary.

S.S. "RUFFORD HALL."

ARRIVED 13TH FEBRUARY, 1898.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCES DOCK, Chaffed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 13th February, 1898.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, that day being a Public Holiday, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 11th February, 1898.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE.

DR. D. R. WADIA will be in attendance from MONDAY, the 14th instant, at the Lowjee Wadia Dispensary at Parel, between the hours of 11 a.m. to 1 P.M. daily (except Sundays) for the INOCULATION of all persons wishing to avail themselves of Professor HAFFKINE'S TREATMENT AGAINST PLAGUE.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.

Public Health Department, 13th February, 1898.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE.

DR. K. M. GIMI will be in attendance from THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at Dr. Diwan's Dispensary, Dadisett Agiary Street, between the hours of 3 and 5 P.M. daily (except Sundays) for INOCULATION of all persons wishing to avail themselves of Professor HAFFKINE'S TREATMENT AGAINST PLAGUE.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.

Public Health Department, 12th February, 1898.

No. 113.
NOTIFICATION.

OWING to the INCREASE of PLAGUE in Bombay and as a precaution against its introduction in Kathiawar, it is hereby notified under order of His Highness the MAHARAJA RANEH that, until further notice no passengers who are not resident of the Town of Mahuva or villages in its immediate neighbourhood, will be allowed to land at the Port of Mahuva.

VITHALDAS SAMALDAS,
Diwan and Senior Councillor, Bhavnagar State.

Dated, 9th February, 1898.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.
NOTICE TO COAL MERCHANTS.

THE CHAIRMAN, Karachi Port Trust, is prepared to receive Sealed Tenders up to Noon of MONDAY, the 28th instant, for a Cargo of about (3,00) three thousand tons of best South Wales Screened COAL, or as an alternative about (3,500) three thousand five hundred tons of best Bengal, Barakar or Deshargar Coal, March shipment.

Further particulars can be obtained from the undersigned.

The Board or Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
D. MORRIS, M. Inst. C. E.,
Port Engineer, Karachi.

Port Engineer's Office, Manora, 10th February, 1898.

THE ENGLISH PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the English Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held on the 2nd day of March, 1898, when the Resolution that the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by the insertion therein immediately after Article 5 of the following article, viz.:—

"5a. That the Capital of the Company may be from time to time reduced by such resolutions and proceedings as the law requires," which was passed at the Extraordinary Meeting of the Company held on the 12th instant, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution. Should such Resolution be duly confirmed, the following Resolution will be proposed at the same Meeting (and if passed by the requisite majority, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

RESOLUTION.

"That the Capital of the Company be reduced from 2,50,000 Rupees divided into 1,000 shares of 250 Rupees each, to 1,00,000 Rupees, into 1,000 shares of Rupees 100 each."

By Order,
RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE WADIA,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Dated this 12th day of February, 1898.

J. NEUBERG,
51 ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick

"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

SINGER'S Sewing Machines. We don't care for the Outward Appearance. We care for the Workmanship. Our Name is dearer to us. Our Machines are with the latest improvements. Repairs done to all the Machines. Price Lists free. SINGER Co., Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NOTABLE NEW MILITARY WORKS.

Messrs. THACKER & Co., Limited, have just published

THE STORY OF 1812,
With Maps and Plans, Rs. 3.
By Colonel F. D. Hutchinson, Director of Military Education in India.

This "Story of 1812" was written during the operations for the relief of Chitral in 1895, and for the most part while the Author was with his Regiment on the Malakhand, and therefore not within reach of a good Library of reference. Notwithstanding, it is believed to be a fairly accurate and impartial account of the great and exciting events of that momentous year.

Messrs. THACKER & Co., Limited, are Author's Agents in India for

REFLECTIONS ON THE ART OF WAR.
2nd Edition, Thoroughly Revised and Greatly Enlarged, Rs. 5-10.
By Brig.-General R.C. Hart, V.C., C.B., Commanding a District in India, late Director of Military Education, Commanding 2nd Brigade, Tirah Expeditionary Force.

"Colonel Hart's position naturally gives weight to a work dealing with the Art of War, and, moreover, his special acquaintance with Military Examinations enables him to realise what will be of use to students. We have every confidence in recommending most cordially these 'Reflections' to all students of the Art of War."—"Broad Arrow."

Messrs. THACKER & Co., Limited, are the Publisher's Agents in India for the "WOLSELEY SERIES" of Military Works, Edited by Captain Walter H. James, late R. E., of S. Leham Gardens, and dedicated by permission to Field Marshal the Rt. Hon. Visc. Wolseley, K.P. G.C.B., G.C.M.G., who has kindly furnished a Preface to the first volume.

The New Volumes are

INDIAN FRONTIER WARFARE.
By Major G. J. Younghusband. Edited by Capt. W. H. James, R.E. 7-14.

Of particular Timeliness and Importance in view of the present Campaign on the North-West Frontier. This work contains valuable information which is not accessible in any other form.

LETTERS ON STRATEGY.
By Prince Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen, 2 vols., Rs. 22-8.
[Ready Shortly.]

This is a translation of Prince Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen's well-known work. His Letters on Cavalry, Infantry, and Artillery are already known to English readers, and the book in question completes his views on the Art of War, putting forth, as it does, his views on Strategy.

WITH THE ROYAL HEADQUARTERS IN 1870-71.
By General Verdy du Vernois, Rs. 7-14.

This first volume of the Wolseley Series, Edited by Captain W. H. James, is unquestionably a notable book. Nowhere else is to be found such a vivid picture of war as it presented itself to the Direction Staff, and it is a picture which all can understand. If General von Verdy's excellent book serves only to inculcate the immense importance of personal qualities in the constitution of a General Staff, it will prove a valuable contribution to military literature.

Brackenbury's Military Hand Book Series: Two New Volumes.

DUTIES OF THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS,
By Lieut.-Colonel E. W. D. Ward, C.B., A.S.C., D.A.A.G., at the Horse Guards. Rs. 4-8.

PRATT'S MILITARY LAW. Twelfth and Revised Edition. Rs. 4-8.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	24	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Soliders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globuler Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

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GERMANY.

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SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,
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SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from HIGERRICH.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL OR CHICHPOOGLY ROAD.

On MONDAY the 28th inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, under instructions from the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Ruttonjee Bakhjee Karanjwalla, and in exercise of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated 18th November, 1895, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following property and assets:—

1 All that piece of leasehold land, of which the original Lessor was John Joseph Pereira, together with the chawls and buildings, situate on the west side of Parel or Chinchpoogly Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,376 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 76, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the property of Khoja Aboo Baker and partly by the property of Poonja Lodha, on or towards the west by the water drain or Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Wadia, on or towards the north by vacant ground of John Joseph Pereira, and on or towards the south formerly by the property of the said Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Wadia, but now or late of the trustees of Jain community, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 7662 and Street No. 1, and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the late Joshi Bhanji Hariram, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Ruttonjee Bakajee Karanjawalla; and (2) All that the mortgage debt assigned to the said Ruttonjee Bhickajee Karanjawalla by an indenture of transfer of mortgage, bearing date the 18th of November, 1895, and made between Govindram Girdhardas and Hemraj Girdhardas of the one part and the said Ruttonjee Bhickajee Karanjwalla of the other part, together with the benefit of the securities for the debt.

Bombay, 11th February, 1898. BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 semi-grand piano by Soundy and Co., excellent tune, suitable for a school or saloon, the property of Major Wild.
1 Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine on stand.
1 large size breadmaking machine suitable for a hotel.
1 Queanbush rifle and cartridges.
1 copper condenser with brass tubes.
2 screw jacks, 12 tons each.
Household furniture, such as sofas, chairs, tables, sideboard, cupboards, dressing and wash-hand tables, harmonium, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 office shigram and hard-working Arab horse and harness.
1 glass-fronted brougham.
1 light dog-cart.
1 grey country-bred pony, 13-2, good trapper, and harness.
1 Pneumatic New Howe Safety Bicycle, light and easy going.
1 lot of fowls, English, Dorkins, Spanish and Bussahs; also Games and Turkeys.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE-SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 7, Love Lane, Byculla, the handsome black-wood and teakwood Anglo-Portuguese household furniture, plate, crockery and glassware, Oriental iron-grand cottage piano by Soundy and Co. in good order, table and hanging lamps, pictures, table ornaments, aviary with birds, wearing apparel, &c., the property of the late E. T. ROBERTSON, Esq.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Highfield" Ridge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome French-polished complete suites of blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing, office and bedroom furniture, made to order, also cane furniture, glassware and crockery of 120 pattern, from Army and Navy Society, super or table, hanging and standing lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, rich table ornaments, very rich silk and tape try door curtains, choice garden plants, etc., the property of G. ADELSTEIN, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF GOLD AND PEARL ORNAMENTS, SILK AND COTTON CLOTHS, FURNITURE, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m. the effects of the late Gordhan Narayen Rasnadi, consisting of gold saki, patli, vakkakan, bangles, pooth har, pearl vali and kap, silk saree, pitamber, ecla silk bordered dhoturs, cupboard, table, copper and brass utensils, etc.

The property will be on view 3 days before sale.

BONA-FIDE-SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Marine House," next to H. M.'s Dockyard, Fort, the very valuable and elegant suites of ebony inlaid and made black wood and teakwood French-polished complete suits of dining, drawing, office, and bedroom furniture, square piano by Schmeimayer and Soehne, elegant large size lattice-worked partition screens, ice, chest, chair, carpets, etc., the property of Rear-Admiral Sir JOHN HEXT, K.C.I.E., Director of the Royal Indian Marine, proceeding Home.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE OF VALUABLE LARGE GARDEN, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Marine House," next to H. M's Dockyard, Fort, a very large collection of well-grown choice garden plants in tubs and pots, garden roller, water tanks, &c., the property of Sir JOHN HEXT, K.C.I.E, Director of the Royal Indian Marine, proceeding Home.

The plants will be on view three days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m. the effects of the late Mr. J. A. Pereira, consisting of blackwood sofas cane, round table, chiffonier, teapoys, wardrobes, bedsteads, sideboard, dressing table, chest of drawers, hatstand, camp tables, easy chairs, clocks, glassware, crockery, knives and forks, table and bed linen, wearing, apparel, lamps, copper pots, books, silver watch, gold chain, brooches, earrings and rings, silver, jewellery, etc.

Also by order of the Administrator-General—

1 double barrel breech-loading gun by Moir and Harris, with implements in case, belonging to the estate of the late Lieut. James Bell.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th February, 1898.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, twists, &c.

1 case Bedford cords.
2 bales grey shirting, 8lbs.
3 bales grey shirtings, 9lbs.
On account of the concerned—
20 cases and few tins confectionery.
7 cases crockery ware.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 14th February, 1898.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., the following:—

2 sets of rich table glassware, star pattern, and set consisting of liquor, sherry, port, claret and champagne glasses, tumblers, finger bowls, decanters, sweet and fruit dishes.
1 second-hand square piano by Collard and Collard.
1 English first-rate, second-hand safe, 2 doors, size 5 by 4 by 2 1-2 feet.
25 boxes gin.
10 " brandy.
15 " "
10 " claret.
50 " margarian breakfast claret.
50 " " dinner claret.
50 " oporto portwine.
10 " Solera whisky.
30 " Lagrand brandy.
100 " each 1, 2 and 5 gallon drums of phenol.
10 cases glit moulding.
1 case 48 pieces of rich sateen in varieties of selected shades and colour.
10 bales grey drill, superior quality.
12 cases and 300 pieces printed saree 44" by 1-7 to 9 yards.
1 case 6 gross diamond rings.
1 " 32 dozen first-class razors, She Vito.
1 " eyelets for boots.
1 tin trays.
1 "Peerless" gent's cycles with Dunlop Welch pneumatic tyres, Brook's saddle, Perry's chain.
Also a lot of spare accessories.
13 tubes 28 by 1 3-4.
7 " 26 by 1 3-4.
1 " 28 by 2.
2 " 26 by 15-8.
6 solid and 6 " eastwood rims of size.
2 gents and ladies The "Peerless" cycles with cushion tyres tangent spokes and ball bearing throughout.
Also a consignment of the "Elator" cycles specially made for rough wear-and-tear, on up-country road with 1 1-2 inch cushion tyres.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th February, 1898. Auctioneers.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. HACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., MADRAS.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF LOOSE MATERIALS OF BUILDINGS AND EMPTY KOIL BOXES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell, for removal, by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th February, 1898, at 3 p.m., at Northbrook Street, Kumbharwada, a lot of loose old building material for removal.

Also at 4 p.m., at Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot, Tardeo, a lot of empty kerosine-oil boxes with tins.

Sale in Bombay of valuable Ginning Factory at Maligaum, to be put up for Sale by Public Auction, in one lot, on THURSDAY, the 24th February, 1898, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at their Auction Rooms, in Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., by order of the transferees of mortgage and mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Burjorjee Ardesir Bhajiwalla, the mortgagor.

PARTICULARS OF SALE.

All that piece of land, "Barda," admeasuring eight acres and fifteen goonthas or thereabouts, situate in the District of Nassick, within the Sub-district of Maligaum, Mouje Chandanpuri, and bearing Survey No. 360, together with the messuages, tenements buildings, and out-houses standing thereon, and known as the Bhajiwalla's Ginning Factory, all which premises are bounded on or towards the east by a piece of land bearing Survey No. 301, on or towards the west by a piece of land bearing Survey No. 298, on or towards the north by a piece of land bearing Survey No. 299, and on or towards the south by Survey Nos. 260 and 261, and were formerly in the occupation of Shantaram Narayen Vakil, and are now in that of Burjorjee Ardesir Bhajiwalla.

Also all the steam engines, boilers, mill gear, millwright work, machinery, implements, and utensils, an inventory whereof may be inspected at our Sale Rooms.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, solicitors to the vendors, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 14th February, 1898.

NOTICES.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

THE busy Season having set in, this Bank has again prepared to RECEIVE DEPOSITS for 3, and 4 months on terms to be learned on application.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 13th October, 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

NOTICE.
THE SANITARIUM FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, AT NASIK ROAD.

THE Undersigned will gratefully acknowledge DONATIONS towards the ERECTION of 4 more COTTAGES (for EUROPEANS) which are greatly needed at the above Institution. A copy of the latest report will be sent on application.

H. M PHIPSON, Hon. Sec.,
Nasik Sanitarium.

6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned at 12 noon, on MONDAY, the 21st instant, for the SUPPLY of 400 to 450 Tons MOULMEIN INDIAN FIRST CLASS LOGS, measuring not less than 10 feet in length and not less than 10in. by 7in square and to be perfectly sound and free from holes, shakes or wens. The Timber to be delivered free in the Colaba Basin. Tenders to be headed on the cover "Tenders for Timber."

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

E. S. LUARD,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.

Parel Works, 4th February, 1898.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

SUBJECT to the sanction of the Government of India, the Section of the INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY from SAUGOR to DAMOH will be OPENED for PUBLIC TRAFFIC of every description on or about 1st March, 1898.

2. Time and Fare Notices and book of General Rules and Rates for the conveyance of Passengers, Luggage, Parcels, Horses, Carriages, &c., and information in regard to the classification of goods will be published shortly.

F. T. RICKARDS,
Agent.

Jhansi, 5th February, 1898.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

THE Committee of the European General Hospital Endowment Fund appeal to the Public for ASSISTANCE to complete the BUILDING of the CHILDREN'S WARD, at the Convalescent Home, Khandalla, for which purpose a sum of Rs. 10,000 (ten thousand) only is needed.

Subscriptions will be gratefully received and acknowledge by the Undersigned.

A. F. FERGUSON,
Hony. Secy., European General Hospital Endowment Fund, Bombay Club, December, 1897.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE IN RANGOON.

A SPLENDID FREEHOLD BUILDING SITE, 400 by 115 feet, situated in the business centre, corner of Merchant Street part facing Fytch Square, suitable for Hotel, Bank or Business Premises, in close proximity to the Wharves and Railway Station, Post and Telegraph Offices.

Offers will be received for whole or part by Revd. E. Luce, Clergy House, Rangoon.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES: London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,50,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E.
SASSOON J. DAVID.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-years' compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager

Bombay 20th July, 1897.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

CH. HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 6,380,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARIS BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. TROST,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.....£600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS ..... The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE ..... Messrs. Houstead & Co.
PENANG .....
RUNGOON ..... Messrs. Gillman & Co.
AUSTRALIA ..... Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO ..... The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON ..... Bank of Bengal
AGRA ..... Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI ..... Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent Interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. | 1 bon. |	1,240xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,235
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,250 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10 p.c.	123
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	89
Chartr Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£22½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank Indiaa	40,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	235

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	11*5
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurnacool)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,038
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	125
Breule Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	155
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	dvd Rs25	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,150
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Ld.	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,100
French	300	600	600	dvd Rs30	500
Harvey and Sahapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	355xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	455
Malwa Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahomedabad Cotton Co. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	85
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs20	325
Munmar M.	250	250	a	...	205
New Beraz	00	600	00	dvd Rs15	525
New Indian	00	125	125	dvd 16½	153½
Prince of Wales, Sabapathy (Bellary)	100	800	0	20	400xd
Ramchandra Cawnpore Press Co.	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	700
Standard Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs30	585
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	691
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	675
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.70	1,020
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	760
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	980
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	691
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	525
Gocria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	025
Gurribahoy Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	982½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.40	1874
Indian Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	650
Framjee Cowasji	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	1,000
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	950
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	530	26	700
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	25	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,000
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	480
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	50	1,010
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.56	825
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	650
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	220
Jamsheedjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.72	2174
Jeewraj Balloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.26	750
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandeish	750	1,500	900	dvd Rs.30	830
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Maokunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	675
Leopold	2,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	230
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,080
Madras United	3,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	3,350
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,370
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	105
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	2075
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dv Rs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. 20	400
Oriental	6,722	625	625	dvd Rs20	320
Presidency Mills, Cen.Ld.	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,320
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	520
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.6	1,010
Seasons	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	800
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	2025
Soondardas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	775
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	350
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	280
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	25	810
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	630
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dv.Rs.15	620
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	560
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	550	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	550
Venishanker Lukhmidas Manufacturing Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	600xdm.
Western India, Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	250
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	—

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half-yearly	
Ahmedabad advance	700	1,000	600	Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	490
Anglo-Indian Jute	1,345	...	00	Nil	40
Ballygunge & H. Co. Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	80	all	9 per ct.	80
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	585
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	691
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	675
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.70	1,020
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	760
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	980
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	691
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	525
Gocria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	025
Gurribahoy Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	982½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.40	1874
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Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	650
Framjee Cowasji	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	1,000
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	950
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Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	25	600
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Khandeish	750	1,500	900	dvd Rs.30	830
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Maokunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	675
Leopold	2,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	230
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,080
Madras United	3,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	3,350
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,370
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	105
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	2075
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dv Rs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. 20	400
Oriental	6,722	625	625	dvd Rs20	320
Presidency Mills, Cen.Ld.	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,320
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	520
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.6	1,010
Seasons	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	800
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	2025
Soondardas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	775
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	350
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	280
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	25	810
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	630
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dv.Rs.15	620
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	560
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	550	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	550
Venishanker Lukhmidas Manufacturing Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	600xdm.
Western India, Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	250
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	200
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badhan Pile	5,000	100	100	12	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,920xd
Co. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,310xd
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	37
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	800	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,200
Deccan Paper Mill's	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	2174
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	52
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kamp & Co.	1,000	200	175	21	349
Karachee Landing	500	400	300	30	185
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	145
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	140
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	71
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	455xd
Soundy & Co.,	1,000	100	100	5	494
Treasher & Co.,	2,000	500	500	60	1,035
Thacker & Co.,	1,800	100	100	...	147
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	204

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	24-7
China Lear	"	24-5
Pesha, bar Gold, old	"	24-6
Do. do. new	"	24-4
Australian, bar Gold 100	"	24-7
Bombay bar Gold	"	24-6
Sovereigns	"	15-4
Do. Dragons	"	15-3
Bar silver 17	"	78-8
Do. 17½	"	72-10

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 3-40m., 5-14s. Low water, 10-3m., 10-34s.
Bombay Legislative Council meeting, Secretariat, noon.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s.s. Peshawar, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., on Wednesday next.

ORGAN RECITAL.—There will be an Organ Recital in St. Thomas' Cathedral on Wednesday next, the 17th instant, at 6 p.m., on which occasion Mr. Mant will preside at the organ.

THE POUNDKEEPER ROBBED BY HIS SERVANT.—Mr. T. G. Sweeny, acting Poundkeeper at Girgaum, has reported to the police that his servant, Manuel Norian, absconded on the 10th instant, taking with him a five-rupee currency note, which had been entrusted to him to make some purchases with.

EXAMINATION IN MUSIC.—We call the attention of our readers to a special advertisement in our columns respecting the examination in the theory of music for Diplomas of Trinity College, London, which will take place in Bombay on the 4th June next. Secretary, Mr. F. Seymour Dove, care of Soundy and Co., Ld., to whom all communications should be addressed.

THE FORTHCOMING MAHA SHIVRATRI FAIR.—The annual Hindu fair, known as the Maha Shivratri Fair, is to be held on Saturday next, Walkeshwar and Babulnath Temples. Superintendent McDermott has suggested to the Commissioner of Police that the fair be prohibited on account of the prevalence of plague in the city.

VOLUNTEER CHURCH PARADE.—Yesterday evening, the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, under the command of Colonel R. S. Brown, fell in at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground, and thence marched to St. Thomas' Cathedral, Fort Chapel, and St. Andrew's Church for service. The majority of the members of the corps attended the Cathedral, where Rev. S. Leigh Lye preached a sermon, taking for his text "I bear in my body the marks of the Lord Jesus."

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By permission of Lieut.-Col. Thatcher and officers the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mailandaine, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March	Old Berlin ... Von Elon
Overture	Fra Diavolo ... Auber
Dance	Medla val ... Clenton
Fantasia	Scottish Pride ... Godfrey
Valse	Belle Amie ... Meissar
Galop	Von Haus zu Haus ... Faust

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BURGLARY AT SONAPORE LANE.—Nusserwanji Palonji Mistry, a Parsee carpenter, residing in a room on the ground floor of a chawl at Sonapore, locked his room at half-past 5 o'clock on Friday evening and went out. On returning home about two hours after, he found the lock on the door broken open. On entering the place he further discovered that his cupboard had been forced open and thirty-five currency notes for Rs. 10 each, one note for Rs. 100, Rs. 35 in cash, and gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 480, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 935 stolen therefrom.

ALLEGED INTIMIDATION.—Mr. Dorabji N. Davar filed a complaint against one Hormasji Framji Ghadialy charging him with criminal trespass, intimidation, and abusive language. This case came on for hearing, on the 10th instant, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate. The complainant was represented by Mr. Velinker, pleader, and Mr. Hormasji by Nawabzada Nasrullah-khan, barrister-a-law. After the evidence for the prosecution was gone into the statement of the accused was taken. The evidence not being sufficient and satisfactory, his Worship acquitted and discharged the accused.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A TRAMWAY IN-SPECTOR.—On Saturday, Mr. A. Fernandez was again charged before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with assaulting Ahmedkhan Mahomedkhan, an Inspector of the Tramway Company, on the 30th December last. Mr. De Souza, pleader, appeared for the Tramway Company, and the accused conducted his own case. The court examined two more witnesses, one of whom was Miss Mabel Evans, who travelled in the same car with the accused on the day in question, and the other was Inspector Power, to whom the latter made their respective complaints. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, said that there was no satisfactory evidence whether the accused entered the car along the Rampart Row or near the Boribunder crossing. He was convinced that he had received considerable provocation for whatever he did, and he therefore could not convict him. The accused was accordingly discharged.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE GUN CARRIAGE STORE-YARD.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, in the Gun Carriage Store-yard, Colaba, touching the death of Sowla Ranoo, a Hindu labourer, aged twenty-five years, residing at 1-5 Lane, Kamatipura. The deceased had no fixed employment, but used to do odd jobs. On Friday morning he left home in search of work, and found employment in the above place, where he was engaged for the day, together with other labourers, in hand-shunting waggons. At 5 o'clock in the evening, while deceased and several other labourers were shunting a waggon, another waggon came from behind. A muccadum, under whose supervision the operations were being carried on, shouted out the usual warning, and all the labourers got out of the way in time, with the exception of the deceased, who got confused, and before he could get clear his head came between the buffers of the two waggons and was crushed. He was killed on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A MUNICIPAL LABOURER.—An inquiry was held, on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Kanoo Gunoo, aged sixty years, a labourer, employed in the Conservancy Department of the Bombay Municipality, and residing with his son at Upper Mahim. On the 24th ultimo while some road-repairing works were in progress at Dharavie Road, the deceased, together with three other labourers, was employed in pulling a hand screet roller. Kanoo and another labourer were pulling the roller by means of its handle, while two other labourers were pulling it with an iron bar attached to a rope in front of them. Suddenly the deceased tripped against a stone and fell and the handle of the roller fell on his left leg, fracturing it. He was placed in a cart and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination the man was found to have sustained a compound fracture of the leg and a wound three inches and a-half long over the seat of the fracture, exposing the bone to the extent of about three inches. On the following day he had slight fever, which daily increased in severity, causing much pain to the injured limb. An operation was performed on the 6th instant, but deceased showed no sign of improvement. His temprature rose and his general condition becoming worse, he died on Friday afternoon. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

THE ALLEGED WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Coxen charged Jamsetji Dadabhoy Sorabji Patel, a Parsee, resident of Mount Road, Mazagon, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with wrongfully confining his kept mistress, named Razeena, a Jewess, in the room of her house at Haines Road, for three days. It was alleged that the accused beat the complainant with a cane and then locked her up in her room. On the police receiving information, Inspector Coxen proceeded to the house, and in the presence of a punch broke open the lock on the door and liberated the woman. Before the case was called on for hearing, the accused had a fainting fit and was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was examined and allowed to go home. When the case was called on the complainant, Razeena, with her mother, appeared and informed the magistrate that she was not going to lead evidence and asked that she be allowed to withdraw the charge. Superintendent Nolan, who appeared for the prosecution, stated it was a non-compoundable offence. Mr. Sealy, who appeared for the accused, applied for a postponement of the case on the ground that his client was not in the court. The magistrate adjourned the case and ordered the accused to be liberated on bail.

FALLING INTO THE PIT DUG FOR ANOTHER.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Surjoo Gungadin, a Purdas tailor, was charged with theft of a currency note for Rs. 10, belonging to a Purdasi Brahmin, named Ramrattan. Mr. Ashbury, pleader, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that about 8 o'clock, on the evening of the 10th instant, the complainant was proceeding along Grant Road, when the accused came upon him, put his hand on the complainant's mouth, and removed a currency note for Rs. 10 from his pocket. The complainant raised a cry of thief! thief! on hearing which a policeman chased the accused and arrested him. The accused was searched on the spot, but no money was found on his person. The defence was that the accused had done certain tailoring works for the complainant and for which the latter owed him ten annas. On the day in question he happened to meet the complainant on Grant Road and demanded the money from him. The complainant struck the accused and then cried out thief! thief! and when police came up he charged him falsely with theft. The magistrate on the evidence discharged the accused, remarking that the charge preferred against him was a false one, and fined complainant Rs. 10, which amount was awarded to the accused as compensation.

HIGH COURT.— APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

MANAGEMENT OF A HINDU SHRINE.

NARAYEN GANESH JOSHI VS. RAMCHANDRA VISHNU JOSHI.

THIS was a second appeal from a decision of Mr M. R. Nadkarni, first-class Subordinate Judge. A. P., of Ratnagiri, in appeal No. 210 of 1896, Mr. Koyajl (for Mr. Manekshan) appeared for Narayen, the original plaintiff and appellant; and Mr. V. G. Bhandarker appeared for Ramchandra, the original defendant and respondent.

Defendant entered into the management of a Hindu shrine and into possession of the inam property thereto belonging, under a deed of gift executed in his favour by his natural cousin the late manager, in pursuance of which the Collector transferred the khata of the inam lands to him and the Kamat Adhikaris duly recognized the defendant as the manager of the shrine under them. Plaintiff, sister's son of the late manager and his nearest bandhu heir according to Hindu law, sought to recover possession of the management of the temple, and possession of its lands, and to oust the defendant. *Held* that as plaintiff could give no evidence in support of his claim, except that he was sister's son of the late manager and had not proved that the management of the shrine was hereditary, or that an heir such as he, was entitled to succeed to it, plaintiff han not shown a better title than defendant, and had not disproved the defendant's right to be considered the manager of the property, or established his own right to displace the defendant.

The Chief Justice, in giving the judgment of the Court, said: The defendant in this case is in the management of the shrine of Shridev Narayan, and as such manager, is in possession of the inam property belonging to the shrine. He entered into such management and possession under a deed of gift executed in his favour by his natural cousin, the late Anant, in pursuance of which the Collector transferred the khata of the inam lands to him. It is stated by the lower Courts that the Kamat Adhikaris of the shrine have recognised and are willing to recognise the defendant as the manager of the shrine under them. *Prima facie* the defendant is in lawful management and possession. The plaintiff, who is the sister's son of the late manager Anant and his nearest bandhu heir according to Hindu law, seeks to recover possession of the management of the temple and possession of its lands and to oust the defendant. He must, therefore, show a better title than the latter. He has, however, given no evidence in support of his claim except that he is sister's son of the late manager. He has not proved that the management of the shrine is hereditary or that an heir such as he is entitled to succeed to it. We think, having regard to the principle which is to be drawn from the case of Raja Vurmah Valia vs. Ravi Varmah Mutha and others (I. L. R., 4 Mad. App., p. 70) and Mancha Ram vs. Pranshanker (I. L. R., 6 Bom., p. 293) that the plaintiff has not disproved the defendant's right to be considered the manager of the property in suit or established his own right to displace the defendant. Decree confirmed with costs.

EXECUTION OF A DECREE.

HAZRAT AMIR BEGAM AND OTHERS VS. NAWAB MIR NURUDIN HUSENKHAN.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Chandulal Mathuradas, first-class Subordinate Judge of Surat, in darkhast No. 382 of 1893. Mr. Manekshah appeared for Hazrat Begam, widow, her minor son, and another, original plaintiffs and appellants; and Mr. G. S. Rao for Nawab Husenkhan, original defendant and respondent.

This was a darkhast to execute a decree passed by the first-class Subordinate Judge of Surat in suit No. 76 of 1883. The suit as originally framed was one for the division of certain villages and other property and the share of the applicants who stood as defendants 8, 8(a) and 8(b) was determined by the Subordinate Judge along with those of others. The original decree was appealed against in 1891, and the applicants put in a darkhast for execution in 1893 for a division of the villages and for the recovery of separate possession of such shares or some of them. The original decree was, however, varied in appeal by the High Court on the 29th September 1896, and the lower Court was ordered in so many words to re-calculate the shares. The first-class Subordinate Judge of Surat rejected on 3rd February 1897 the darkhast No. 382 of 1893, observing as follows:—"The shares have not yet been re-calculated, though a day has been fixed for re-calculating them in the presence of the parties. It is impossible to say before such re-calculation whether the shares of the applicants remain the same as before the variation of the decree, and it would be unreasonable to award to the applicants possession of a larger share than they are entitled to under the decree passed by the High Court. Again when a decree has been appealed against, and the appellate Court has passed a fresh decree, the decree to be executed is the decree passed in appeal (see section 583 of the Civil Procedure Code); while section 235 of the same Code provides that an application for execution should state whether any appeal had been preferred from the decree. Again it has been distinctly held by the High Court of Bombay that when the appellate Court confirms a decree of the lower Court, the latter becomes incorporated in the decree of the appellate Court, which is, therefore, the only decree to be executed (see I. L. R., 18 Bom., 203; see also I. L. R., 19 Bom., 258; I. L. R., 11 Allah., 257). If the confirmation of the lower Court's decree then is tantamount to a supersession of it, a variation of it by the appellate Court in any circumstances becomes a complete supersession of the lower Court's decree." From this decision, the applicants preferred an appeal to the High Court.

Sir Charles Farran said: We think that the appellant ought to have put in a fresh darkhast for execution when the decree of the lower Court was modified on appeal. The lower Court in dealing with the fresh application can as far as possible make use of all the prior proceedings taken in this execution matter, e. g., evidence, if any, already taken between the parties to the suit. Appeal dismissed with costs.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 12TH OF FEBRUARY, 1898.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in Sind, the Punjab, the North-West and Central Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, Gujarat, Berar, and at Mategaon, and Secunderabad, and has been steady or has changed only slightly over the rest of the country. Readings are highest in the north and lowest in the south. Gradients are slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been generally light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Bombay. The maximum temperature is below the mean of the season in several places, and has continued in very large excess at Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Trichinopoly, and the lowest 45° at Ahmednagar. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Lahore, Delhi, Cuddapah, Madras, Trichinopoly and Nagapatam. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Lahore, Allahabad and Madras, and a few drops at Delhi. A small area of abnormally low pressure lies at and about Bangalore, Madras, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore where the weather is in a slightly unsettled condition and local rain is probable. Cautionary flag signal was lowered at all ports yesterday.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEB. 12.

Saturday: The barometer has risen except over Bengal, Burma and the Bay area. The rise has been brisk to very rapid over the central and north-western parts of the country. The depression which lay over the Punjab yesterday has disappeared and been replaced by a large area of high and uniform pressure, which now covers north-western and central India. The barometer still marks below the normal average except over Bombay and the Central Provinces. The cyclonic winds noticed yesterday have died down and light or moderate breezes between north-west and north-east prevails over the greater part of the Indian region. Mean temperature generally has fallen except over Gujarat and Central India. The mean temperature is higher than usual over the North Punjab, the Indus Valley, the South of Madras, Burma and Assam, and lower than usual elsewhere over the Central Districts of Peninsular where the deficiency is greatest. The defect is between ten and fourteen degrees. Showers have occurred over parts of Bengal, the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, the north-west Himalayas and parts of Madras. The principal amounts are about one inch at Umballa, D. I. Khan, Ranikhet, 3 Mussoorie, and one inch and a-half at Madura.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 11th February, 1898.
Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected at 32 deg. Fah.	inches 29·938
Temperature of the Air	degrees 73·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	64·2
Dew Point	58·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·620
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky=cloud of =10)	6·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 78·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	57·0
General directions of wind	NNE, ESE, N, NW., N, NNE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 205

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

THE ASSAULT ON BRITISH NAVAL OFFICERS AT MUSCAT.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following fuller account of the outrage on British officers at Muscat, which was briefly described in our telegram from Kurrachee on Friday :—

At 10 o'clock on the morning of the 28th of January Lieutenants Brandon and Sterling, accompanied by Mr. Jennings, gunner, all of whom belong H. M. S. Cossack, then lying in Muscat harbour, landed for the purpose of taking a walk among the hills. They were accompanied by two natives, who carried their lunch. After a short stroll round the town, they set out for Muttra. At 10-30, when near the Renjan Gate they met a Seedee armed with a Martini-Henri carbine, and a belt full of cartridges. This man also had a dagger belt of native workmanship but no dagger. When he was quite close to them he took off this belt and held it up for their inspection, intimating by signs that he wished to sell it. The officers examined the belt and offered 30 rupees which he refused, but intimated that he was prepared to part with it for 60 rupees. This price was considered too exorbitant so the matter closed. He then held up his carbine for Mr. Jennings' inspection, giving him to understand that something was wrong with the breach. The gunner after examining the rifle saw that the spring was much worn, and that there was a good deal of dirt in the breach. With the man's turban he cleaned it and adjusted the spring, afterwards retur

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DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97. Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98 :—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERIAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 12.

THE price of Consols advanced 5-16 per cent. in London yesterday to 113 1-16. French Rentes and Paris Exchange on London were unchanged at 103 3 4 and at 25·24 1-2 fcs., respectively. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 116 1-2; but 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities advanced 1-8 per cent. to £63 3-4. Bar Silver declined 1-16d. in London; while in New York the price of the metal was unaltered at 56 3-8 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London continuing at 4·85 3-4 dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight was unchanged at 1s. 3 7-32d.

The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £100,000 in Silver, and £60,000 in Gold to Bombay; and of £20,000 in Silver, and £30,000 in Gold, to Calcutta.

To-day there has been no change in the London financial quotations, which have been maintained at the level given above.

The Manchester Market closed firm in tone last evening. 7 lbs. Shirtings, 38-in. were quoted at 35-11d., 8 1-4 lbs. Shirtings, 38in., 37 1-2 to 38 yds., at 4s. 7d.; 42-in. 20lbs. Jacconets at 1s. 10 1-2d.; 45-in. 20lbs. Mulls at 2s.

For Braziers' Copper £57 was quoted, and for Yellow Metal 4 15-16d.

The Statement of shipments of Cotton Goods and Twist issued yesterday in London showed that of "Plain Cottons" the missions to Bombay were 31,400,000 yds., or 7,300 bales; to Calcutta 95,950,000 yds., or 26,200 bales; to Karachi 8,350,000 yds., or 2,200 bales; to Madras 7,300,000 yds., or 2,400 bales. Of "Colored Cottons" the quantity shipped to Calcutta was 4,400,000 yds.; to Bombay 3,200,000 yds.; to Karachi 1,700,000 yds.; and to Madras 1,150,000 yds. To Bombay the shipments of "Printed Cottons" were 5,500,000 yds.; while to Calcutta they were 2,600,000 yds.; to Karachi, 2,350,000 yds.; to Madras 700,000 yds. Of "Twist" 1,300,000 lbs. were shipped to Madras; 1,250,000 lbs. to Calcutta; 750,000 lbs to Bombay; 550,000 lbs. to Karachi.

The quotation yesterday for White Delhi Wheat was 35s. per 492 lbs., April-May shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal; for Brown Rapeseed 34 1-2s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, in a steady market. To-day White Delhi Wheat is quoted at 35 1-4s. per 492 lbs., April-May shipment, to Hull, business done via the Canal; Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed at 33 1-2s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market quiet in tone; Brown Rapeseed at 34 1-4s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market quiet.

In Liverpool the price or spot Mid.-American Cotton was 3 11-32d. per lb. yesterday, descriptions of East Indians being unchanged. American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower all round, extreme quotations being given at 3 19-64d. per lb. for February, and 3 5-16d. per lb. for June-July delivery. The day's sales were 12,000 bales, and the Imports 2,000. The market closed quiet; Surats dull, Arrivals quiet.

To-day American Arrivals recovered 1-32d., and 3 21-64d. per lb. quoted again for February delivery, and 3 11-32d. for June-July. Spot Mid.-Americans further advanced 1-32d. to 3 3-8d. per lb. The market at closing is firm, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The Manchester market closed firm. The sales for the day were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 17,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged in New York yesterday at 6 1-4 cents per lb.; May Futures were 5 points higher at 6·11 cents, and August 4 points at 6·20 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 31,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 960,000 bales, compared with 8,710,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week. The New York Cotton Market is closed to-day.

Locally a small business has passed to-day in Cotton in a quiet market, with prices at their previous level. Exporters have made no purchases, but the Mills have bought 500 bales.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	7,379	bales.
Wheat	483	cwts.
Linseed	2,548	"
Rapeseed	1,251	"
Gingellyseed	6,757	"
Castorseed	1,581	"
Rice	1,402	"

FREIGHTS are quiet with no fresh business of importance reported.

EXCHANGE was steady in tone at opening this morning at 1s. 3 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Business was on a very small scale, and the market closed again steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 7-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 7-8d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 15-16d.	"
Credits 3 do.	1s. 4 1-16d.	"
Francs 3 do.	1·09½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Quotations are given to-day at 96 3-4 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 97 1-4 for the Settlement, with 8S for 3 per Cents.

SHARES.—Colaba Land and Mill have declined Rs. 25; New Great Eastern, on the other hand, have advanced Rs. 25; Queen and Swadeshi Rs. 15 each; and Lukhmidas Rs. 10.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 28-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	113 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63¾
Bar Silver	26

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of cotton	31,000	bales.
" " Surats	200	"
" Imports of cotton	175,000	"
" " Surats	Nil	"
" Stock of cotton	1,140,000	"
" " Surats	5,000	"

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, FEB. 13.

M. M. Steamers Laos, from China, and Melbourne, from Bombay, arrived.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 14.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY).

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suit.

20-79—Smetham, B and N—Meherbai vs Maneckbai widow—Ardeshir, H and D—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

299-96—Janardhan and A—Mahomed Abdulla vs Hajeeali Mahomed Hajee Esmail—Payne, G and S—Part heard.

667-96—Little and Co—Ignacio Francisco De Penha and others vs Jose Francisco Rodrigues and others—Daphtary and F.

668-96 Little and Co—Joaquim Salvador Rodrigues and others vs Pedro Pascoal Murzello and others—Daphtary and F.

669-96—Little and Co—Joseph Thomas D'Silva and others vs Domingos Francisco Murzello and others—Daphtary and F.

237-25—Bicknell, M and M—Alamai vs The Positive Government Security Life Assurance Co, Ld—Crawford, B and Co.

305-94—R S Brown and Co—Rampartab Manalal and others vs Goverdhandas Balmakund and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

220-97—Bhaishanker and K—Asiatbai vs Ally Mahomed Hajee Salley Mahomed—Ardeshir, H and D.

405-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Aishabibee vs Bayabibee and others—Payne G and S, and Hemming and P.

112-93—Merwanjee N Sakhatwalla—Hasum Miya Ahmed vs Nawab Alum Allikhan and another—Framjee M and M.

415-97—Maganlal and R—Santa Maria De Souza vs Antonio Rafallo De Silva and Costro.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 13th February 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	13	...	...	...	...
Teheran	13	1	44 p.m.	0	30
Suez	13	2	35 p.m.	0	32

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 13th February 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	31	...	1
" Karachi	...	28	..	1
" Madras	..	19	..	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CHAMNEY—January 24, at Castletown Castle, Dundalk, the wife of Montfort Chamney, Addabarrie, Assam, of a daughter.

CLARKE—January 22, at Toronto, Canada, the wife of Colonel Sydenham C Clarke, late Royal Madras Engineers, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SHADWELL—MILMAN—January 25, at Heavitree, Exeter, Leonard Julius Shadwell, Captain, Suffolk Regiment 12th, D A A G for Instruction, Punjab, to Gertrude Ellen, only daughter of Colonel George Alderson Milman, late R A.

DEATHS.

DUNCAN—January 21, at 21, Montrell-road, Streatham, Jane Duncan, widow of Dr James Duncan, H E I C S, aged 88

HODGSON—January 25, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Major-General F G Hodgson, Madras Staff Corps, aged 74

MIDDLETON—January 21, at St Thomas's Tower, Tower of London, Lieutenant-General Sir F D Middleton, K C M G, C B, Keeper of the Crown Jewels, aged 72

MONTGOMERY—At Fort Royal, Rathmullan, Co Donegal, Ireland, General George Samuel Montgomery, C S I, J P

PHIPPS—January 22, at Oaklands, Clonmel, Ireland, Anna, widow of Colonel Powell Phipps, K C, H E I C S, aged 89

RIDDELL—January 22, at Felpham, Sussex, Eliza Riddell, widow of Thomas Riddell, H E I C S, aged 95

SPEECHLY—January 20, at Hornhill Vicarage, Faversham, the Right Rev John Martindale Speechly, D D, late Bishop of Travancore and Cochin, aged 68

SPITTY—January 26, at Billericay, Essex, Thomas Jenner Spitty, late Major Essex Rifles, J P, D L, aged 86

SPOTTISWOODE—January 21, at Norwood, Jessy Eliza, widow of Major-General Arthur Cole Spottiswoode, formerly of the 37th Bengal Native Infantry, aged 80

SUPPLE—January 21, at Clyde-road, Dublin, Elizabeth Mary, wife of the Rev W Rathborne Supple, and daughter of the late Hartwell Samuel Garner, 12th Irregular Cavalry, Bengal

VANS AGNEW—January 20, at Biarritz, George Vans Agnew, late Madras Civil Service, sixth son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Vans Agnew, C B, of Barnbarroch and Scheuchan

WARD—January 20, at Hunters Forstal, Herne Bay, Emily Jane Ward, widow of Major John Ward, M N I, H E I C S, aged 79.

WEMYSS—January 24, at 5, Onslow-square, Louisa Ann Savage, wife of Colonel Francis Charteris Wemyss, H M Royal Body Guard.

WOOD—January 21, at Dar-el-Saleem, Abbey Wood, Kent, Captain Alexander Wood, late of 2nd Balooch Regiment and Bombay Staff Corps, and for many years Managing Director of the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Company, Limited, aged 54.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1898.

IN the representation they have submitted to Government upon the City Improvement Bill, which is down for first reading at to-day's meeting of the Legislative Council, the Committee of the Millowners' Association complain very justly of having received no invitation to express their views on the measure. The Municipality, the Port Trust, and the Chamber of Commerce were all asked their opinions when the principles underlying the Bill were made known in October last, but through a strange oversight a similar compliment was not paid to the Millowners' Association, which represents interests, in so far as the housing of the working classes is concerned, greater than those of any of the other public bodies named. The attitude of Government in this comparatively small matter may be regarded as an indication of an unfortunate omission in formulating proposals as the constitution of the Trust—the right of the Millowners to be represented thereon was inadvertently overlooked. It is somewhat difficult for Government to repair the omission, now that the allocation of seats provided for in the Bill has been published. The addition of another member to the Board, while relieving it from the objection raised by the superstitious that it will number thirteen, would make it unnecessarily large. The substraction of the seat from the Municipality would be very strongly resented, and neither the Chamber of Commerce nor the Port Trust would care to have their single representatives removed from the Board. Government cannot accede to the suggestion that has been put forward that the General Officer Commanding the District should be relieved of the new duty it is proposed to put upon him, for reasons already stated. The two other ex-officio members, the Municipal Commissioner and the Collector, for business reasons have seat on the Board; the absence of either would involve delays in the settlement of various questions, more especially with reference to the Government and Municipal property vested in the Trust. If the allocation of seats mentioned must be retained, the attenuated remainder to be drawn upon is that of the three seats reserved for Government nominees. Many will regard the reduction of the number of members directly nominated to two as the best solution of the present dilemma. But the obstacle in regard to that proposal likely to weigh with the originators of the scheme is that the Government majority on the Board would disappear; there would be seven elective, to six nominated and ex-officio trustees.

But difficult as the problem is, it will undoubtedly have to be faced. The force of public opinion, no less than the hard logic of facts, cannot well be ignored by the exclusion of the Millowners' Association from representation on the Trust. No one so far as we are aware has attempted to defend the exclusion. The case for the mill industry was first put in these columns two or three days after the publication of the Bill, and that case is strongly supported in the representation made by the Chamber of Commerce, which we give to-day with that of the Millowners themselves. This fact is of no little significance as an answer to the possible objection that the interests of trade, and therefore of the mills, will be sufficiently looked after by the representative of the Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber itself distinctly disassociates itself from any such theory, and the Committee point out that the Millowners' Association "is the only body directly representing industries employing capital aggregating approximately to ten crores of rupees and paying a large share of the Municipal taxation of the island." One important reason given by the Chamber for desiring to see the Millowners' Association represented is that in all probability one of the earliest effects of the schemes as projected by the Bill will be a general rise in the wages of the industrial population—in which case the Millowners "may find themselves materially affected both in taxation and earnings." There can be no doubt that improved housing of the poor will have a tendency in the direction indicated, for a "living wage" is absolutely essential to any effective scheme for preventing overcrowding. The important point in desiring representation for the mill industry, however, is that its directors are specially acquainted with the circumstances under which the poor live, their habits, and their requirements. Many of them own chawls into which they put their workmen at low rents, in order to ensure their proximity to the scene of their daily labours. The agents do not build these chawls to yield a return on the capital expended. They are satisfied with three per cent., because they know that the indirect benefits obtained from being able to have their workmen close to the factories more than compensates them for the low interest. The position of the new Trust will be very much the same; they will re-house the working classes, not because the process will be remunerative, but to deliver the city from the insanitary conditions which render it a prey to epidemics. The Millowners have been face to face for years past with some of the principal problems the Trust will have to work out. If they are represented there will, as the Chamber of Commerce remarks, be at least one representative on the Board who is "not only familiarly acquainted with the habits and customs of this large section of the community (the mill-hands), but with the locality and extent of their requirements and what they can afford or are likely to pay for them."

The reasons which have led the Chamber and the Association to write in somewhat guarded condemnation of the reclamation sections of the Bill are far less cogent. The Chamber thinks that "reclamations on an extensive scale can neither be necessary nor desirable." The Committee add that the foreshores of Colaba and Walkeshwar "cannot by any possibility be made available for dwellings for the poorer classes of inhabitants, and indeed could only be utilised for Government purposes or for habitations suitable for people sufficiently well to do to be able to live in any quarter they may elect." It has never been suggested that the foreshore reclamations should be covered with chawls and workmen's dwellings. In fact, when the scheme was first published it was expressly stated that these reclamations "would be most suitable for residences of a superior class, for which sites are in great demand." The Chamber of Commerce admit the suitability of the sites for this purpose, and thereby supplies a strong reason for adhering to this part of the scheme. The cost of reclamation especially at Colaba will not be heavy owing to the natural tendency of the Back Bay foreshore to silt up, and the profits derivable from leasing the sites obtained by reclamation will materially help to render the scheme as a whole financially sound. Reclamation is only to be carried out on a moderate scale as experience shows that further sites are needed. The profits derivable therefrom will serve to supplement the very small earnings to be expected from workmen's dwellings let at low rents. Reclamation is an integral part of the financial basis of the Improvement Scheme which has been most carefully thought out by Government experts. It is only by adhering to it that the reconstruction of Bombay can be effected at the moderate cost to the ratepayers contemplated in the Scheme.

IT is sincerely to be hoped in the interest of the British India Steamship Company, their officers, and the public, that the dispute between the company and its servants may be satisfactorily arranged at the conference that will be held to-day in Calcutta. There ought to be the less difficulty in effecting an agreement, seeing that Sir James Mackay came out from England for the express purpose of restoring friendly relations between the company and its officers. We are informed that one of the claims preferred, that first officers commanding steamers should receive the pay of commanders, was conceded in December. That was indeed the general rule in the service; an exception occurred, it is stated, in the case of two small steamers, and any cause of complaint on that score has been removed. There was some reason to hope that other difficulties might have been removed, but for a misunderstanding which precipitated a strike on Monday morning, very much to the surprise of both parties. We published on Saturday the correspondence that passed between the Calcutta agents of the company and the officers in that Port, from which it appears that the points at issue were discussed amicably with Sir James Mackay, and that a more formal conference at which deputations from the officers in other ports would have been present had been fixed for Thursday last. On the previous Sunday evening (February 6), however, at 9 o'clock, three officers and Mr. Knox, the secretary to the Guild, went to the Bengal Club and enquired for Sir James Mackay. Being informed that he was dining at a friend's, they proceeded to the private house and asked to see him. He went out and saw them, and Mr. Knox said: "We have come to say that it is necessary that the demands in our memorial should be granted in full, otherwise there will be a general strike to-morrow morning at six o'clock," or words to that effect. Sir James Mackay accepted the alternative of a strike in preference to yielding to coercion, and the strike took place next morning. Messrs. Mackinnon and Co. had telegraphed to the different ports to arrange that deputations of the officers should proceed from Bombay, Colombo, Madras, and Rangoon to Calcutta to talk matters over with Sir James Mackay. The ultimatum delivered with such unfortunate brusqueness on Sunday evening put an end to negotiations that might and probably would have resulted in an understanding. Mr. Knox, the spokesman who delivered the peremptory message, has since resigned the secretaryship of the Guild. Sir James Mackay, in a telegram to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, stated that officers who desire to return to the service of the company will be taken back at the discretion of the local agents, but subject to the condition that they pledge themselves "not to be a member of any Guild or Association having for its object an interference with the Company's administration." It is also stated that each officer must give his word never again to break his articles of agreement, and his acceptance of employment must not be contingent on the re-employment of any other officer. These conditions may possibly be modified or at all events deprived of something of the abrupt and imperative mood of which Mr. Knox's notification set the example. Deputations of officers from the different ports have proceeded to Calcutta to discuss matters personally. So far as can be gathered from the correspondence, and from other sources of information, the Company does not object to a Guild of the officers as such. The objection is to negotiate with a secretary or other official of the Guild claiming to represent the officers and empowered to compel compliance to demands on pain of an immediate strike. The officers in Calcutta who met the Managing Director did not consider that stipulation unreasonable; they recommended its acceptance. It remains to be seen whether the deputation from the other ports now in Calcutta will share this view. We abstain from any opinion as to the merits of the points at issue. The one desire of the public is that a spirit of conciliation will actuate both parties, and that the differences may be adjusted on a fair and equitable basis.

No one is yet sufficiently bold to condemn the story of the Black Hole of Calcutta as a myth. But people are such Philistines in these days, that someone any moment may arise who will tell us there never was a Black Hole, as we have been told there never was many another thing we have religiously believed in. Anyhow, it must be admitted that no one can point out the Black Hole, and that all pictures of it yet offered to a credible public are outrageous impositions. Dr. Rudolf Hoernle, the retiring president of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, in his introductory address the other day, added much to public knowledge of "Old Calcutta," but he confessed his inability to bring his hearers any nearer to the Black Hole than Messrs. Bayne and Wilson carried them in 1891. However, Dr. Hoernle apparently hopes some day that either in excavations or in old records one or other members of the Asiatic Society may stumble across information which will fix exactly the spot wherein so many of our countrymen and women were cruelly put to death. Notwithstanding all the trouble which has been spent on the preservation and the investigation of records in India comparatively little is known of their contents, and a systematic inspection of them seems to be called for. It was only the other day Mr. Beauchamp stumbled across that invaluable work of the Abbe Dubois which revealed much that had been hidden in Madras. And only a couple of months ago a local gentleman came across in Oxford a couple of engravings illustrative of Bombay a century ago. Much that is historically instructive in India is rapidly becoming lost in the mists of antiquity, which may be rescued if our learned societies would only turn their attention to the subject and go to work with a will. So far as the Black Hole is concerned the site of the building in which the Black Hole formed a room has been located. But the Post office stands on a portion of it, and Mr. Wilson traced the building in which the notable apartment was situated. One of the five rooms he found traces of was the Black Hole. But which? To fix its exact position it is necessary to ascertain, not merely the positions of the eastern and western walls, but also the position of the cross-walls which formed its northern and southern boundaries, and divided it off from the other chambers built against the east curtain. Unfortunately these cross-walls were run up with hardly any foundation and hence it was found extremely difficult to trace their position. One such cross-wall was found at a distance of about 100 ft. from the centre of the east gate, and to the south of this there is another cross-wall which Mr. Bayne discovered in 1883, and which, according to his theories, must have been the north wall of the prison. According to Mr. Wilson this cannot have been the case; because the space south of this cross-wall is shown by the plan of the Fort to have been occupied by the foot of the staircase leading to the south-east bastion, but he thinks it quite possible that it is the south-wall of the prison. And thus the subject is left. One day doubtless someone will fall upon a documentary clue just as unexpectedly as the Carlylean MS. was found in Bombay.

IT is hard to tell whether people are growing more thrifty in India. Savings banks are becoming more numerous and depositors more substantial. But the amount of their deposits is less. 6,596 Government Savings Banks in India, containing 742,215 accounts, earned interest from Government to the amount of Rs. 34,65,559, and held balances aggregating Rs. 10,88,67,916, exclusive of Government Securities held on behalf of the depositors to the nominal value of Rs. 6,28,800. As compared with the year 1895-96, there has been an increase of 76 in the number of banks, of 25,661 in the number of depositors, and of Rs. 80,601 in the amount of interest earned. On the other hand, the balance of deposits has declined by Rs. 23,44,608. Including Service Banks the decrease amounts to Rs. 32,86,353, a fact which is attributed to several special causes, namely, the closing of the Presidency Savings Banks, the limitation to Rs. 10,000 of the balances in what are called "Public accounts," and the closing of the account of the East Indian Railway Provident Fund. The closing of the Presidency Savings Banks resulted in the withdrawal of twenty lakhs of rupees, the limitation of the balances of Public Accounts caused a withdrawal of two and a-quarter lakhs, while the closing of the Account of the East Indian Railway Provident Fund produced a net withdrawal of twenty-three lakhs. There was an increase of Rs. 99,700 in the balance of Government Promissory Notes held on account of depositors at the close of 1896-97, which now stands at Rs. 6,28,800 An analysis of the Savings Bank transactions shows that it is in the accounts of European and Eurasian Depositors that the decrease in the balances of the Savings Banks proper has occurred. The decrease is stated by the Comptroller and Auditor-General to be more apparent

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

MR. GLADSTONE'S HEALTH.

LONDON, FEB. 13.

Mr. Gladstone is steadily improving, and further bulletins regarding his health are discontinued. He proposes to return to England shortly.

BRITISH NEGOTIATIONS WITH CHINA.

Great Britain is negotiating at Peking for the navigation of the inland waters in China and the opening of Yuenchou in the Province of Hunnan.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The Transport Dilwara has arrived home from Bombay.

THE ZOLA TRIAL.

SENSATIONAL EVIDENCE.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

Colonel Picquart was the chief witness in the Zola trial, to-day, and declared that he had seen the secret document which convicted Dreyfus, and also knew the superior officer (whose name he was unable to divulge) who had furnished documents to a Foreign Power. This caused sensation and demonstrations in the Court.

Disturbances also took place in the streets, and a Jewish shop was wrecked by a mob.

FEB. 12.

At the Zola trial, to-day, the Court was occupied in listening to the recriminations of military witnesses, and several animated scenes took place between the Judge and counsel. The proceedings otherwise were uneventful.

ARRIVAL OF A CRUISER AT PORT ARTHUR.

The British cruiser Rainbow has arrived at Port Arthur.

COMPENSATION FOR THE KIDNAPPED FRENCHMAN.

Reuter wires from Pekin that China has agreed to grant compensation for the kidnapping of a Frenchman in Tonquin by Chinese brigands.

RAILWAY CONCESSION TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Reuter also states from Pekin that Great Britain has been granted the right to extend the Burma Railway through Yunnan.

GALLANT RESCUE IN THE ATLANTIC.

News has been received that the Dutch liner Verdam struck a submerged wreck in the Atlantic and was sinking, when the liner St. Louis hove in sight, lowered her boats and rescued the passengers, numbering 127, and the crew of 85.

A HOME RULE AMENDMENT TO THE ADDRESS.

FEB. 11.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. John Redmond brought forward an amendment to the Address in favour of an Independent Irish Parliament and Executive, which was rejected by a majority of 158 votes.

Sir W. V. Harcourt declined to support it, because it ignored the Imperial supremacy.

The Liberals voted with the majority.

THE QUEEN AT THE NETLEY HOSPITAL

Her Majesty the Queen visited the Netley Hospital, to-day, and made a tour of the wards, and individually spoke words of consolation to the invalids.

THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE LIFE OF THE TSAR.

Vladimir Bourstell, prosecuted by the Crown on the charge of soliciting, encouraging, and persuading persons to murder the Tsar, has been sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour.

CRICKET.

New South Wales was out for the second innings for 574.

Stoddarts, in the second innings, have made 258 for one wicket.

The match is proceeding.

FEB. 12.

New South Wales has won the match against Stoddarts by 239 runs.

THE B. I. OFFICERS' STRIKE.

THE SITUATION UNALTERED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 13.

The Pentakota, which should have left last Tuesday with a full cargo of rice, and the Straits mail were taken out of harbour to-day, with the Brough Company on board, but had to anchor in the river awaiting officers, and will probably leave to-morrow.

The Fultala arrived from Bombay to-day, and the officers leave to-morrow.

The Chilka arrived from Bombay yesterday, and the officers left.

The Madras mail sailed on Saturday with two commanders as first and second officers.

The Nerbudda and Okla, laden for Bombay a week ago, are still here.

So far the mail services have been maintained in fair punctuality, but other steamers are at a standstill.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 13.

The two barrister judgeships which will shortly be vacant in the Calcutta High Court, will be filled by the appointment of Messrs. Henderson and O'Kinealy, the former acting for Mr. Justice Hill.

THE POONA MURDERS.

THE CASE AGAINST BALKRISHNA, DAMODHER'S BROTHER.

POONA, FEB. 13.

Mr. Carvalho, additional City Magistrate, having completed the depositions of all witnesses in the case against Balkrishna Chapekar, went to Yerrowda jail, on Saturday afternoon, to record the statement of Damodher Hari Chapekar.

In order to avoid bringing the latter to the city, the court was held in the jail office. Weapons produced in the first case were brought to the court. Prisoner was brought in closely guarded. The examination of witnesses in this case had hitherto been open, but the press were excluded from Damodher's examination. It transpired, however, that Damodher said nothing new, and persisted in the denial of his confession before Mr. Hamilton, the Presidency Magistrate; but in answer to some questions put to him, he admitted some of his previous statements concerning his brother, Balkrishna Chapekar.

PLAGUE IN HYDERABAD TERRITORY.

SECUNDERABAD, FEB. 13.

Returns from the districts show three further plague cases at Nanuj, five cases in Dhotri, and three more deaths in Khadki.

One village is completely evacuated, and others will do so in course of time.

Some considerable consternation is felt at the rush of refugees from infected villages into Hyderabad city, and search parties are on the track of these people, who, on being found, will be disinfected and hunted out.

Rules for the guidance of inhabitants of the city have been framed and will shortly be issued.

The erection of Segregation Camps in two directions near Hyderabad has been decided upon.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

THE THIRD BRIGADE AT MAMANI.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MAMANI CAMP, FEB. 12.

The 3rd Brigade under General Hamilton arrived here to-day, the rear guard being in by 4 p.m.. Road making was carried on by the Bombay Pioneers and parties of the Scottish Borderers and Yorkshire Light Infantry. A small picquet of the enemy watched the work from a distance.

GENERAL HAMILTON'S MOVEMENTS.

MAMANI, FEB. 13.

General Hamilton's force marched four miles to-day to Palosin, opposite Barkai. No opposition was met with, only two random shots being fired by a couple of Afridis. The 3rd Gurkhas, 28th Bombay Pioneers, and No. 5 Bombay Mountain Battery joined the 3rd from the 4th Brigade. No. 9 Mountain Battery, R. A., remains here with the 4th Brigade.

ADVANCE AGAINST THE ZAKHA KHELS.

GENERAL PALMER'S MOVEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 13.

Preparations for advance against the Zakka Khels are being actively pushed forward.

The head-quarters of the 2nd Division of the Tirah Force moved to Mamani from Peshawar on Thursday last.

General Palmer arrived at Ali Musjid yesterday.

A SEPOY MISSING.

A sepoy of the 2nd Battalion 4th Guarkhas is reported missing from Lundi Kotal. He wandered out of camp the other night, and has not been seen since, though all search has been made.

MOVEMENTS OF THE 3RD BRIGADE.

The third Brigade advanced to-day from Mamani up the valley to the gorge beyond Barkai. The 2nd Punjabis crowned the hills. A few shots were exchanged with the enemy, but no casualties occurred. The Barwan village was seen five miles up the gorge.

A TRIBUTE TO THE YORKSHIRES.

LEE-METFORDS FOR THE GURKHAS.

LAHORE, FEB. 12.

One hundred men of the 1st Gurkha Rifles are under readiness for the front to form part of the proposed corps of scouts. Government has now given orders for the supply of 200 more Lee-Metford Rifles with 100 rounds per rifle of the Dum-Dum pattern bullet ammunition for issue to scouts of the 2nd and 3rd Gurkhas with the force and also have increased the number for issue to the 5th Gurkhas from 500 to 650 rifles.

The following speech was delivered by General Westmacott to the gallant Yorshire Light Infantry after Shinkamar:—Officers and men of King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry,—I have paraded you this afternoon, partly to tell you how deeply I sympathise with you in your sad losses of the 29th of January, and partly to tell you that there is no reason for you to be discouraged. Those who play the game of war must be prepared to take the rough with the smooth. You had rough that day, but you will, please God, have your chance another day. I have known the regiment for many years, and I have always had the highest opinion of it, which opinion has been more than confirmed. Your comrades fell like soldiers and men upholding the honour of their regiment and country in the manner of which it may well be proud. I know the country in which you were, and I know the men whom you had to fight against, and I am confident that had not every officer and every man amongst you nobly done his duty, that afternoon, very few of you would have left that pass alive. I can only tell you that I am proud to have the Battalion in my command and that the 4th Brigade are very proud to have you as comrades.

The recent disaster near Mamani is by no means the first or second instance of our troops being successfully surprised and ambuscaded, while cases of losing the way on return to camp and being entangled in nullahs and defiles have occurred with monotonous frequency and resulted in long lists of casualties. Lack of information about the movements of the enemy, misleading reports and treacherous guides have combined with the difficulties of the country to handicap our force. Mountain warfare, like bush fighting, does not come to the ordinary British soldier by intuition but by slow experience, such as he is now painfully acquiring, while the stories current in the Home papers about the Sikhs, who disdain to hurry, uder fire and prefer the straight dash across the open to the slower and less direct advance under cover, redound to their gallantry, but imply sadly multiplied losses. The few special Gurkha scouts who have been employed appear to have done well enough, but these must be too few, for an ignorance of the enemy's whereabouts, coupled with a fatal facility for going astray during the retirement, are still lamentably common. We would, therefore, suggest again the expediency of giving the Bhil Corps a chance, if the campaign continues, at work for which they are especially suited. They are active as cats lured to exposure from childhood and easily able to stand the approaching heat in the border passes. Many are excellent shots, and in woodcraft and hillcraft they cannot be beaten. It would take very wily Afridis to ambuscade them, and who ever heard of a Bhil losing his way back to a place he had started from? As scouts and guides and also as skirmishers on the flanks during advance and retirement, they ought to be exceedingly useful, and since reliable scouts are the great want of the Field Force, the Bhils might well be given a trial.—*Pioneer.*

THE STRIKE OF THE B. I. S. N. COMPANY'S OFFICERS.

THE s. s. Dumra arrived here on Saturday morning in command of Captain E. C. Russell, with English mails, and nine cabin and 316 passengers on board. Commander J. A. Robertson, of s. s. Patna, served as chief officer, and Commander S. Boon, of s. s. Kerbella (now lying at Karachi), as second officer. The deputation of officers who have gone to Calcutta to confer with Sir James Mackay will, it is expected, meet him to-day.

CALCUTTA.

The "Englishman" says:—By dint of the loyal co-operation of the commanders and a number of the officers who declined to force the Guild upon the Company, all the B. I mail services are being maintained without difficulty, and so far the detention to the cargo vessels has been trifling. The company's engineers are displaying a loyal spirit, co-operating with the management in every way and doing their utmost to minimise the inconvenience which the officers attempted to inflict upon the Company and the public with the object of coercing their employers. There is no truth whatever in the report that the engineers have refused to sail with native officers; on the contrary, they have expressed themselves perfectly willing to do so and a number of duly qualified native officers are already at work in the steamers. The situation in Calcutta is unchanged. The Directors are absolutely determined not to compromise or even to discuss matters, till the officers return to their work. The latter, on the other hand, are equally determined not to go on board again till all their grievances are redressed in full. It is said that there are altogether from 300 to 350 officers on strike. In Calcutta only two have refused to join the movement. The strikers declare that their action has paralysed the Company, but the agents at Calcutta, while admitting great inconvenience, state that from this port at least all the sailings will take place as arranged. So far no captains or engineers have joined the strike.

EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENON AT SEA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have the honour to report to you an extraordinary celestial phenomenon, which occurred in the heavens, on the 8th instant. Lat. 13·22 N. and Long. 48°18' E. At 2-52 a.m., mean time at ship, I observed bearing S¾W (true) an enormous ball of a dull red colour, appearing to me about one-eighth the size of the sun, falling slowly from the heavens, something like a falling star, but without any trail behind it. It fell very much more slowly, and when at an altitude of about three degrees burst with extraordinary brilliancy and threw out in all directions, what seemed to me, flames, which lit up the whole of the horizon in the south. This phenomenon had none of the appearance of a falling star as regards colour and size, and during the whole of my experience at sea, I have never seen anything in the slightest degree resembling it.—Yours, &c.,

G. H. T. STEER,
Second officer, P. and O. s. s. Peninsular.

Feb. 11.

***A correspondent states that at 8-3 a.m., on Saturday, the 12th instant, a large meteor was seen from the Fort to pass apparently above the harbour from west to east leaving a trace of fire and sparks behind it. The colour is described as greenish white.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 28.

THE FRONTIER QUESTION.

MR. G. N. CURZON at Bolton on Tuesday, Lord George Hamilton at Chiswick on Wednesday, and Mr. John Morley at Stirling yesterday, all dealt with the situation on the North-West Frontier of India. Mr. Curzon made merry over the fact that the leaders of the Opposition have not of late been quite so aggressive as they were a few months ago. They themselves would probably say that if they are less critical than formerly, it is because the policy of her Majesty's Government seems to have undergone a modification. Mr. Arthur Balfour might perhaps be excused for thinking that the Liberal Front Benchers are not so deficient as they were, because they have not recovered from the distress caused them by the recent misfortunes of Sir Henry Fowler. Mr. Curzon attributes the change that, he says, has come over them to the near approach of February 8th. "As the time for the meeting of Parliament drew near their expletives became milder; their adjectives watered down." Lord George Hamilton has afforded some of his critics material for much banter by his new theory as to the cause of the recent disturbances on such an extended portion of the frontier. One of the difficulties with which her Majesty's Government have had to deal is, he says, that general spirit of unrest which seems to pervade so large a portion of the habitable globe. "In Europe, in the early part of the year, it took the form of a piratical descent of the Greeks upon Crete, and then the war between Greece and Turkey. Latterly the same spirit of unrest had manifested itself in physical encounters—he believed quite as dangerous as those between Turkey and Greece—which had taken place in the Austrian and French Assemblies. Now, whenever there was a spirit of unrest so widely developed, the enormous dimensions of the British Empire necessarily brought it in contact with the consequences of any general movement of disquietude, and the Government had thus had, as the directors of the British Empire, to encounter trouble in various parts of Africa, in the South, the East, the West, and in the Sudan." But the particular part of the British Empire in which the spirit of unrest has most concentrated and developed itself is on the North-West Frontier. It is a far cry from the Austrian Reichsrath to the Tochi Valley, and as might be supposed the Secretary of State by his rather far-fetched illustration has given the young lions of the "Star" and the "Morning Leader" a chance that they do not feel at all inclined to neglect. Another section of the Opposition are up in arms at Lord George Hamilton's attack on Mr. Asquith. After declaring that the breach of faith charge started by Mr. Asquith had died a natural death, Lord George went on to regret that Mr. Asquith had not yet learnt wisdom. "I regret it. He is a man of great ability, a man for whom I have great respect; but speaking only the other day, he made the following allusion to what were the causes of the outbreak on the North-West Frontier:—'The culminating blunder of the so-called forward policy was the construction, in defiance of the proclamation of the Indian Government, from Peshawar to Chitral of a road 200 miles in length through a territory over which you have no more right or title than you have over the Republic of France.' That is the indictment which is made against us by so distinguished a statesman as the late Home Secretary. But Mr. Asquith did not stop to inquire who it was who made the road. The Radical papers have for the last two years assumed that I am responsible for the construction of that road. I have kept silent; I like my opponents to commit themselves. (A laugh.) The road was not made by me, but by the late Government, and it was in existence before we came into office." "This," the Liberals reply, "is very smart; in fact, too smart. The Chitral Relief Expedition, as it advanced, constructed a road by which to advance. Naturally the expedition had to make its way somehow. But that is a different thing from constructing and maintaining (1) a permanent and (2) a military road." The "Daily News" is "afraid" that it cannot accuse Lord G. Hamilton of a quibble. Of course it is a quibble, but it is not, as might almost be supposed from the seriousness of the "Daily News," the first we have heard, nor will it be the last we shall hear before the Frontier controversy ends. Last week Lord G. Hamilton was silent respecting the decision come to by the Cabinet not to contribute from the Imperial Exchequer towards the cost of the campaign. This week he has summoned up courage to express public approval of the action of his colleagues. In the improved condition of things in India he has not the "slightest doubt" that it would be unwise to help India. From Mr. Morley's remarks last night it almost looks as if the Opposition intended to make this one of their strong points in the coming Parliamentary debates, and no doubt they will gain sympathy and perhaps votes from some who are opposed on other matters to the views of the Opposition. Mr. Morley says he does not understand the Chancellor of the Exchequer's position and he puts the case for a grant in the following telling manner:—You here are exulting in the vast magnitude of British dominions, in the might of your fleets, in the incomparable strength of your finance, in surpluses measured by millions; and then you come upon India, stricken by blight and famine, plagues and earthquakes, and you throw upon them the burden of operations undertaken, not because the people of this country ever thought them necessary, not because the Government, as a result of the independent operation of their own minds, thought them necessary, but because a handful of military experts chose to say that they regarded that as a policy that ought to be pursued.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

The unanimity of the English Press that justice has not been done to Captain Dreyfus whether he be guilty or not is resented across the channel, and M. Villars, who ought really to know better, suggests in the columns of the important journal he represents that the London papers are "inspired from a common source." He also says that the question "in no wise concerns England!" When a man like M. Villars who has lived in London during, I suppose, the greater part of his life and knows English ways so thoroughly, can adopt this line it is not difficult to understand the furore existing in Paris, and not only in Paris but throughout France. A well known foreign journalist and a member of the Jewish race, Dr. S. Schidrowitz, calls my attention to what he describes as the most infamous episode of the Dreyfus case. I cannot do better than quote his words. He writes to me:—Even the new leader writer of the "Figaro," M. Cornely, had to acknowledge in one of his first articles, that France to-day could only be compared to a cage full of monkeys or to a madhouse (the cage des singes ou une maison des Alienes). The following episode of the Dreyfus affair, perhaps the most infamous in that business, proves that M. Cornely quite correctly describes the present state of his country. The "Journal de Medicine" in its last number publishes this:—In the indictment against Captain Dreyfus, Commandant D'Ormescheville among other alleged base actions of the accused also related a story, "that Dreyfus had had an intrigue with Mme. Dida, a very rich woman, much elder than Dreyfus, who according to general reports in town paid her paramour." This Mme. Dida was murdered in 1890, by Wladimiron, and at the public trial on the 20th January, 1891, before the Criminal Court in Paris Captain Dreyfus was examined as a witness. It appeared from the evidence, that the father of Mme. Dida had gone to see the confidential medical adviser of the Dida family, and had told the doctor, that Mme. Dida was suffering from a morphia and cocain mania, and that she could not be considered a sane person. A few days ago, the doctor continued in his evidence before the Court: A young officer called on me and recommended to me to have watched Mme. Dida very carefully. He stated that Mme. Dida had "made him advances" of a nature, which according to his views could only come from a woman of unsound mind. He would not take advantage of the sad state of Mme. Dida. I (the doctor continued) found the behaviour of that young officer, Captain Dreyfus, very honourable. And the presiding judge at the trial complimented Captain Dreyfus in very warm words for his conduct towards Mme. Dida. And a comrade of Captain Dreyfus, the Commandant D'Ormescheville, is infamous enough to use in the indictment against Captain Dreyfus, the rumours, which had been in circulation some years ago against Dreyfus in that matter, but does not say a word of the reparation in public of the honour of Dreyfus, and of the warm words of acknowledgment and of praise by the presiding judge at the trial. Yet there are persons who think that the Dreyfus case does not concern any other country but France."

ENGLAND AND ABYSSINIA.—AN EXTRAORDINARY RUMOUR.

Mr. George Curzon, M.P., in the speech he delivered at Bolton on Tuesday, referred to the gloomy anticipations that have been indulged in with respect to our relations with the much-courted king of Abyssinia. The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Affairs says that the Government know of nothing that should cause such anticipations; indeed he tells us that there is "no cause for any anxiety or disquietude." This he implies is proved by the fact that the treaty concluded by Mr. Rennell Rodd with Menelik in the spring of 1897, has recently been ratified and that before long her Majesty's Government hope to accredit a direct representative to the Abyssinian Court. Mr. Curzon did not go on to explain the terms of the treaty the ratification of which has lately been exchanged, and if he had done so, he probably would have allayed the fears still existing, for there surely cannot be any foundation for the statement made with a certain show of authority that Lord Salisbury in return for Menelik's promise not to meddle in the affairs of the Upper Nile Valley, has actually promised to cede to Abyssinia the greater part of our Somaliland Protectorate, including Zeila, the principal port on the coast and the present terminus of the most important trade routes from the rich provinces of Southern Abyssinia and Somaliland. This information is given by the usually accurate London editor of the "Manchester Guardian," who says the news reaches him from a source that makes it difficult to reject it. According to his informants the new frontier starts somewhere in the neighbourhood of Dongarita, and is drawn so as to include the town of Hargisa, to the south of which a line is drawn parallel to the present frontier until it meets the eastern frontier, starting on the coast from Bandar Zigada. In other words, as the Manchester paper puts it, the British Somaliland Protectorate is to be reduced in area by more than half its present extent, and to be practically confined to a coast strip—the strip of coast between the present Anglo-French frontier and the new western boundary of British Somaliland,—the whole of the southern part of the Protectorate being handed over to the Abyssinians. Everybody who has paid any attention to the subject knows what sort of feelings the Somalis entertain towards the Abyssinians, and it is perhaps no exaggeration to say that the handing over of part of British Somaliland to Abyssinia would be keenly resented by the natives and regarded as an act of gross perfidy, which could not fail to bring the British name into disrepute throughout North-East Africa. We have heard much lately about "graceful concessions"; but I for one shall continue to disbelieve that Lord Salisbury, bold though he may be, has paid such a heavy price for Menelik's neutrality.

THE ALLEGED FRANCO-ABYSSINIAN ALLIANCE WITH THE KHALIFA.

For some time past it has pleased the Continental Press to imagine that England is being checkmated in the Upper Nile regions by a friendly little arrangement on the part of French agents, the Abyssinians and the Khalifa—a very extraordinary combination,—and within the past few days the Berlin correspondent of the "Standard" has given currency to what he truly styles a "curious story." We are assured that the Khalifa, who was informed as far back as November of the arrival of a French expedition on the Upper Nile, and of its intention to advance northwards along that river, ordered his Emirs, "as usual," not to place any obstacles in its way, as the French were the allies of his friend, the Negus. He also ordered them not to molest any garrison which the French expedition might leave behind it. Later on, the Khalifa received a letter from the Emir Abad Hussein stating that the French intended to cross from the left to the right bank of the White Nile, and to build a camp near the Bahr-el-Aggar, in order to await the arrival of one of the Negus's generals, with troops. It is "now believed" that the French have already arrived there, and that they will have a friendly reception from the Khalifa at Omdurman, if they appear with Abyssinian troops. The capacity for belief is in some persons quite enormous. Finally the "Kreuz-Zeitung" hears that Menelik's armaments are due to his having entered into negotiations with the Dervishes. A propos it has transpired that Count Leontieff during his flying visit to London left on those who saw him a distinct impression that his mission is more commercial than political, even if it is polltical at all. If this should prove to be the case, it will justify the scepticism that, notwithstanding the big talk of the French Prince Henry, who has always been more than a match for his German namesake, has prevailed in official quarters here as to the scope of the "mandate" granted to them by the astute Negus.

THE CRAWFORD CASE.

Under the signature "Circumspecte Agatis" taken from the ancient statute, some English lawyer well acquainted with Hallam and Macaulay has given in the "National Review" of February—an advance copy of which has reached me—a fairly complete history of the long and vexatious State Trial of Mr. Arthur Crawford. The writer urges that the sentence passed by Lord Cross on Mr. Crawford for his borrowings—the High Commission acquitted him on the other charges—is cruel and unusual, and insists that although the general public may be ignorant the world of Anglo-Indians has been terrified by such extreme severity as he considers it and that the sense of insecurity caused by Mr. Crawford's case has damaged the recruiting for the Indian Civil Service, fully explains another matter of every ill omen, the refusal of the nine men who took the best places at the open competition to accept as the reward of their ability appointments to the Indian Civil Service. While India is certainly in need of our best men they choose the Army or the Home or Colonial Service as a better and safer career. The writer contrasts the treatment of Sir Graham Bower after Jameson's raid with what he regards as the oppressive procedure used against Mr. Crawford who, as he puts it, was practically ruined after solemn acquittal. The gravamen of the article is that he was exposed to practices contrary to the laws of India and the constitution of England. No adequate reasons for this treatment are, he contends, given in the defence made in the Blue Book on behalf of Lord Reay by his colleague, Sir Raymond West. Whatever may be thought about the writer's suggestion that the unwillingness of some successful Civil Service candidates to enter upon an Indian career is due to the dismissal of Mr. Crawford without the pension of £1,000 already earned by 35 years of service, the article is sure to receive much attention not only at home but in India. But the fall in the value of the rupee is usually regarded as the source of the hesitation of candidates to choose an Indian career. I doubt if the memory of the Crawford case lingers in the public mind.

SIR CHARLES BERNARD'S APPOINTMENT.

The report that Lord George Hamilton has invited Sir Charles Bernard to remain at the head of the Revenue and Statistics Department of the India Office for another twelve months, is, I believe, not without foundation. In the case of Anglo-Indian officials selected for departmental secretaryships in London, the rule is I understand to appoint them for a period of ten years; Sir Charles Bernard joined the India Office in the spring of 1888, so his time expires in two or three months. If the rumour that he has received a year's extension be confirmed it will probably be found that this step, a rather unusual one, has been taken in order to allow him to clear up matters relating to the Famine with which the department so ably presided over by him has necessarily had much to do. His successor, it is hoped, will be Mr. A. N. Wollaston, C.I.E., the Assistant Secretary of the department, who to his other admirable qualities adds that of being an accomplished Persian Scholar. As long ago as 1877, Mr. Wollaston published an excellent translation of the Anvar-i-Suhaili or Fables of Bidpai; two years later he edited the late Sir Lewis Pelly's version of the miracle play of Hasan and Husain, and more recently he compiled an English-Persian Dictionary. His appointment is chief of the department with which he has been so long connected would be popular with his colleagues throughout the India Office as well as advantageous to the State.

SIR M. E. GRANT DUFF'S LECTURE.

I find that the Marquis of Dufferin was not the only Viceroy who set his face against inordinately long despatches. Sir Owen Tudor Burne tells me that a circular or order on the subject was issued by the Earl of Mayo. Sir Owen, as will be remembered, was Private Secretary to Lord Mayo, and I should not be surprised if he instigated his chief to take action. Sir Owen himself as might be expected in a soldier is in his official writings a model of conciseness and directness. The "Times" in an interesting article on Sir M. E. Grant Duff's lecture says we need not take too seriously the portrait drawn by the ex-Governor of Madras and the Secretary of State for India of "the peculiar zoological species known as 'the long-tailed official'—the man who wrote long despatches." As to Lord George Hamilton's preference for "well drawn-up telegrams," the leading journal makes a suggestion. "In this case the remedy is obvious. Indian officials should be trained in "telegraphese," and the India Office should be invited to issue a selection of the most brilliant and voluminous of the despatches of Warren Hastings translated into telegrams and reduced to a tenth of their original volume." Modesty alone prevented the "Times" making the additional recommendation that accepted candidates for the Indian Civil Service should vary their visits to London police courts to see how cases are tried in the Metropolis by getting themselves attached for a time to the staffs of some of our daily journals. Embryo Civilians would soon learn the useful art of condensation if they placed themselves in the hands of, say, Mr. William Hill the "news editor" of the "Westminster Gazette." Probably, however, they would not receive much encouragement in Printing House Square, for the "Times" is not anxious to see too much compression of despatches. Indeed, it declares that we should lose not a little by the extinction of that literary tradition which extends from Warren Hastings to Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff himself, and is illustrated by a long roll of names like those of Wellesley, Macaulay, and Maine. One of the best stories in Sir M. E. Grant Duff's lecture was that about General Blumenthal and the gentlemen of the Press who described the Franco-Prussian War. The lecture quoted on the authority of Lord Cromer the following little speech which the chief of the staff of the Crown Prince's army is said to have addressed to the newspaper correspondents:—"Gentlemen, there is too much writing, if this goes on somebody will be shooted; will you come to breakfast gentlemen?" Sir William Russell, the "doyen" of war correspondents, says that the "pleasant story" came upon him with surprise and "as there seems to be a tendency of late to 'sit upon' the course of modern armies." [Viscount Wolseley's words] he takes the opportunity of depriving the anecdote of any strengthening efficacy in that direction by saying that General Blumenthal never collected the newspaper correspondents, never suggested that if so much writing went on "somebody would be shooted," and, finally, never asked them to come to breakfast. Sir M. E. Grant Duff replies that if Lord Cromer's anecdote, told in an after-dinner speech at the Madras Club, was incorrect, he regrets having repeated it, for he entirely agrees with the late Mr. Hayward that the first merit of an anecdote is its truth. Sir Mountstuart adds:—"No one is more anxious than I to separate the 'pearls' from the 'mock pearls' of history, but it is not always easy." Now, Lord Cromer!

THE HONOURABLE SOCIETY OF THE BARONETAGE.

Ridicule has not it seems killed the demonstration of the noble army of "Barts" against the slur cast upon their order by the privilege given to sons of life peers to take precedence of them, and they had a great meeting the other day, at one of the great hotels in Northumberland Avenue, to consider the momentous subject. A full account of the proceedings if it could be published would I have no doubt be highly diverting but warned by the unsympathetic treatment already experienced by them at the hands of an irreverent Press reporters were rigidly excluded from the meeting. But a list of the Baronets who were enrolled as members of "The Honourable Society of the Baronetage" has been sent to the papers and occupies nearly half a column of the "Times." Running one's eye over the list one sees as might be expected the names of pretty nearly all the "nouveaux riches" who by their subscriptions to party funds have, as Mr. Labouchere would put it, indirectly "purchased" their baronetcies; but there are some notable absentees among the older and what I may call the Indian baronetcies. For example, I do not notice the names of two ex-Governors of Bombay (Sir Richard Temple and Sir James Fergusson), nor that of that fine old soldier, Sir Donald Stewart.

THE DEATH ROLL.

The death of Mr. George Dixon, member for the Edgbaston Division of Birmingham and founder of the National Education League, occurred on Monday. He had long been in feeble health, but it was only a month ago that all hopes of his recovery were abandoned. Like Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Collings and others who have made their mark in Birmingham, Mr. Dixon was not a native of the Midland Metropolis. He was born in Yorkshire on July 1, 1820, but he had been in business at Birmingham since he was a very young man. He succeeded Mr. Chamberlain as Chairman of the Birmingham School Board, and for some years after his temporary withdrawal from Parliamentary life, he devoted himself entirely to educational work—his first love. He spent his money freely in establishing scholarship and the first technical school erected in Birmingham was equipped at his expense. When Mr. Gladstone took up Home Rule, Mr. Dixon accompanied Mr. Chamberlain in his secesion from the Liberal Party, but he retained to the last his preference for undenominational education and disapproved of the educational policy of the present Government. He was greatly respected by all parties and his death is deeply mourned in Birmingham whose inhabitants were as proud of him as he was of their city. It is understood that in accordance with an arrangement come to some time ago Mr. Dixon's snecessor will be a Conservative not a Liberal Unionist. Lord Charles Beresford who was for such a long time before the electors of Birmingham must now almost be sorry that he contested York, the other day. Edgbaston will be a safe and unassailable seat for whoever is selected to occupy it.

In Major-General Francis, General Moberly, R.E., the London School Board loses one of its most useful members and the Metropolis one of the most respected of its public men. General Moberly who was born in 1825 was a victim of the influenza epidemic that has revisited us. He seems to have ventured out of the house too early after his attack. As he was walking home from the School Board office, on Wednesday, he became ill in Piccadilly and expired while being conveyed to St. George's Hospital at Hyde Park Corner. In School Board politics he was a moderate, but of late years he had taken up an independent line agreeing neither with Diggleites nor the Rileyites. His re-election for Marylebone at the recent contest notwithstanding the opposition he encountered from Rileyites and Diggleites was one of the most interesting features of the fight. The Progressive majority showed their respect for and confidence in him by reappointing him to his old post as chairman of Works Committee. General Moberly was another instance of a man who has borne the burden and heat of the day in India doing good work at home on his retirement. Lord Reay said of General Moberly at yesterday's meeting of the Board that his experience in one of the most important departments of their work was of inestimable value. The knowledge he had acquired in the Public Works Department of Madras was brought to bear on their extensive building operations.

I have also to announce the deaths of Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Dobson Middleton, Keeper of the Crown Jewels; General G. S. Montgomery, C.S.I., an old Bombay officer who was brigadier-general of your city, subsequently commanded the Mhow division; Major-General C. J. C. Sillery of the 30th and the Suffolk Regiments; Sir Windham, C. J. Carmichael-Anstruther, Bart., who filled the picturesque but probably not very onerous post of "Heritable Grand Carver to the Royal Household in Scotland," and who for some years occupied a seat in the House of Commons as Conservative member for Ayrshire; Lady Susan Brown Ramsay who some years ago obtained a divorce from Lord Connemara and subsequently married Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Brown (formerly Briggs); Major A. Wood, formerly of the Bombay Army and later Managing Director of the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Company; Mr. John Laird, partner in the well-known Birkenhead firm of shipbuilders; Mr. Herbert Reynolds, popular at Promenade concerts as a cornet soloist; Mr. M. S. Gilmore, late Bengal Civil Service; Mr. G. Varis Agnew, late Madras Civil Service; and M. Ernest Bazin, inventor of the roller boat of which we used to hear so much a little time ago.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

THE annual regatta, held under the auspices of the Yacht Club, commenced on Saturday, when a capital afternoon's sport was witnessed. A strong north-west wind was blowing, and as it freshened up towards evening some knowledge of seamanship was necessary. Messrs. Shepherd and Co. placed one of their steamers at the pleasure of the committee, who invited the members of the club and their friends for a cruise. A good view was thus obtained of the races and a pleasurable trip could be indulged in. Not many took advantage of the committee's invitation, only about fifty people being on the steamer. The first race was timed for 2-30, and punctually at the scheduled time the boats were got away. The entries for the 30 Footers' Race numbered four only, the Turquoise securing first place. Mr. Luard has a bonny yacht and knows how to handle her, and he has one more winning flag to show. Chita passed the winning line first in the Cruisers' race, but had to give time to the Red Rose, and the latter was just able to save her handicap and annex the premier position. The Violet should have been nearer the top, but the two minutes she lost at the start lost her the race. The third event, the race for ships' boats, was quite a walk over for the dockyard entry as no other boat finished. The course was very difficult, and it is supposed they could not beat up against the strong wind and against the tide. Quite a feeling of expectancy was centred in the concluding race on the programme, and a highly interesting and exciting contest was witnessed. The Coralie just managed to win, and it can be imagined how close the finish was when the times of arrival are perused—the eight boats all finished within 5 1-2 minutes. Captain Macaulay officiated as judge, and Mr. E. Comber, the hon. secretary, was responsible for the general arrangements. The reggatta is to be continued on Tuesday and Thursday, with an extra day on Wednesday, and a steamer will be chartered on each occasion for the members of the Yacht Club and their friends. The particulars of Saturday's racing are as follows:—

1ST RACE.—**Yachts on the R. B. Y. C. list not exceeding 30 feet Linear Rating. Y. R. A. time allowance for Rating. Entrance Rs. 10, 1st prize, Rs. 200; 2nd prize, Rs. 80. Four boats to start or no second prize. To start at 2-30 p.m.**

Course No. 3, viz., from Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy, leaving it to starboard, round Sunk Rock, leaving it to starboard, round North Karanja Buoy, leaving it to port, and thence to Committee Vessel. Length of course, 10·64 miles.

Boat's Name.	Rig.	Rating.	Entered by	
Turquoise	Lug	29·38	Mr E S Luard	1
Nanta	Lug	30·48	Mr C T Scovell	2
Melody	Cutter	29·38	Mr J K B Macbeth	0
Kismet	Sloop	30·56	Mr W P Symonds	0

TIME ALLOWANCE.

	Nanta		Turquoise		Melody	
	m	s	m	s	m	s
Kismet allows	0	8	1	26	1	43
Nanta "			1	18	1	35
Turquoise "					0	17

The corrected times read—

	Hours.	Minutes.	Seconds.
Turquoise	1	42	9
Nanta	1	51	50
Melody	1	53	26
Kismet	2	0	2

Only a few seconds after the starting gun was heard, the Turquoise crossed the line, followed by Melody, Kismet, and Nanta. A good start. The day was evidently quite suited to the Turquoise, for she led the race throughout and gradually increased her lead, finishing first, nearly 10 minutes in advance of the second boat. As the yachts neared the North Karanja Buoy, the Melody, which had been in the wake of the Kismet, made up some lost distance and rounded the last mark a few minutes ahead of Kismet, but she could not get on terms with the Nanta, and the yachts finished in the order given.

2ND RACE.—**Handicap for cruising yachts of any rig and size on the R. B. Y. C. list. Entrance Rs. 10. 1st price, Rs. 150; 2nd prize, Rs. 70; 3rd prize, Rs. 35. Eight boats to start or no third prize. To start at 2-45 p.m.**

Course No. 3, viz., from Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy, leaving it to starboard, round Sunk Rock, leaving it to starboard, round North Karanja Buoy, leaving it to port, and thence to Committee Vessel. Length of course, 10·64 miles.

Boat's name	Rig	Entered by	
Red Rose	Lugger	Mr C

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hour ending 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results :—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	8
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	2	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	13	1	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	10	1	25
	Chuckla	7	0	
	Umarkhady	16	2	
	Dongri	11	1	
C	Market	12	7	59
	Dhobi Talao	20	9	
	Fanaswady	5	1	
	Bhuleshwar	10	4	
	Khara Talao	5	2	
	Kumbarwada	10	4	
D	Khetwady	7	3	23
	Girgaum	5	5	
	Chowpatty	1	1	
	Walkeshwar	3	0	
	Mahalaxmi	2	1	
E	Mazagon	7	2	70
	Tadwady	1	0	
	Second Nagpada	3	5	
	Kamatipura	12	11	
	Tardeo	11	4	
	Byculla	18	8	
	First Nagpada	3	1	
F	Parel	0	1	5
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	9
	Worlie	1	0	
	Water Division	0	0	1
	N.-E. & Unknown	0	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee		5	
	Jain		6	
	Grant Road		16	
	Nizampura		1	
	Hajee Cassum		1	
	Ishmi Naghavi		1	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		4	
	Jain, Parel		3	
	Petit		0	
	Ripon Road		2	
	Hindu		3	
	Cutchi Memon		2	
	Arthur Road		23	135
	Govt. House, Parel		5	
	Dariasthan		4	
	Modykhana		11	
	Port Trust		1	
	Maratha		14	
	Mardwadi		1	
	Bhatia		3	
	J. J. Hospital		0	
	Geni Mahommedan		3	
	Oomer Jumal		2	
	Laud & Kapol Joint		5	
	3rd Bhoiwada		5	
	Brahma Khutri		2	
	Goculdas Tejpal		0	
	Total	193	199	335
	Same date last year	126	125	241
	Total mortality same date 1896	—	—	86

CHOLERA.

Attack	1
Death	1

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

WARDS		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	5
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	1	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	17	2	
	Esplanade	0	1	
B	Mandvie	1	0	31
	Chuckla	4	2	
	Oomarkhari	9	0	
	Dongri	6	3	
C	Market	28	2	54
	Dhobi Talao	4	6	
	Fanaswady	4	4	
	Bhuleshwar	10	0	
	Khara Talao	5	0	
	Kumbharwada	6	1	
D	Khetwadi	3	2	18
	Girgaum	10	3	
	Chowpati	1	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalakshmi	1	0	
E	Mazagon	16	7	61
	Tarwady	1	2	
	Second Nagpada	4	0	
	Kamatipura	14	3	
	Tardeo	3	4	
	Byculla	12	4	
	First Nagpada	7	2	
F	Parel	0	1	9
	Sewri	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	2	0	3
	Worli	4	0	
	Water Division	0	1	1
	N.-E. & Unknown	0	2	10
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee		5	108
	Jain		1	
	Grant Road		10	
	Parel		6	
	Kapol & Lad Joint		5	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		3	
	Jain, Parel		3	
	Telegu		2	
	Textile Mill		1	
	Hindu		6	
	Maratha		11	
	Arthur Road		22	
	Sani		1	
	Dariasthan		5	
	Modykhana		9	
	Port Trust		2	
	Mohamedbhoy Ibram		1	
	Marwadi Fatehpur		0	
	Bhatia		5	
	Halai Memon		2	
	Cutchi Memon		1	
	Brahma Khatria		3	
	Pathore Prabhu		1	
	Parel Govt House		0	
	St George's		0	
	J J Hospital		0	
	Total	173	157	300
	Total plague deaths to date	19,465	15,974	
	Same date last year	115	118	239
	Total mortality same date 1896	—	—	89

ARRIVAL OF MORE DOCTORS AND NURSES.

Two lady doctors and twenty-five nurses arrived in Bombay from Europe, on Saturday, by the mail steamer Peninsular. On the arrival of the steamer, Mr. Green, Assistant Secretary to the Plague Committee, went on board the vessel and escorted them to the bunder. They have been accommodated in the Watson's Esplanade Hotel, pending their employment on plague duty.

BENE-ISRAEL PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

On the 24th January, a deputation of some of the leading members of the Bene-Israel community waited upon Mr. C. C. James, of the Bombay Plague Committee, and requested him to grant a site for the Bene-Israel Plague Hospital and Segregation Camp. The deputation requested him to select a site for the purpose on the Port Trust ground, in the neighbourhood of which many a member of the Bene-Israel community reside. The matter was referred by Mr. James to the Port Trust authorities, who were, however, unable to find a suitable site. On the 1st of February, they recommended two sites, one of which was objected to on sanitary grounds, and the other as being too far from the locality. Mr. David Solomon, the secretary of the Bene-Israel Plague Hospital, was informed by the Traffic Superintendent of the Port Trust that a nearer site could not be granted for the hospital as it would entail heavy pecuniary loss to the Port Trust in consequence of the neighbouring tenants taking fright. Sirdar Khan Bahadur Abdul Alli, of the Criminal Investigation Department, recommended a site to Mr. Solomon near the Victoria Gardens. Permission for the same was applied for, and it was given on 8th February, and the work of erecting a hospital has been commenced. The hospital will be finished to-day. According to Jewish rites it will be consecrated by a prayer, and hospital will be commenced on Tuesday. The segregation rules being strictly enforced in Bombay it is the intention of the Hospital Committee to erect some segregation camps. For the present, there will be 16 beds in the hospital, 8 for males and 8 females, and the Committee intends building two special wards, one for contacts, and one for observation. This will necessarily entail heavy expenses on the Committee. The Bene-Israel community appeals to the charity of all their philanthropic brethren and others, and sanguinely hopes that they will not be overlooked in this dire crisis.

SEARCH AT MAHIM.

Owing to the exodus going on towards the northern end of the island and the consequent danger of plague infection being carried thither, Prof. Muller and Dr. Dadyburjor organised a search in Mahim on a large scale. The party met, on Saturday last, at 7-30 a.m., at the end of the Causeway. Among those present were Prof. Muller, Dr. Dadyburjor, Dr. de Monte, Mr. P. J. Mody (jun.), Inspector Underdown, and several newly appointed special constables, as well a large staff of sub-inspectors, disinfectors, police sepoys, etc. A very careful search was made of the whole of Upper Mahim, from the railway to the sea, and from the causeway to the end of the bazaar, and the Gopi Tanks. Though many hundreds of newcomers from Bombay were met with, and more than 500 houses were searched, no single case of plague was discovered, measles being the only malady prevalent. The search was continued till nearly 10 o'clock, when news was brought of the arrival at Worli of a plague stricken family from Bombay, whom Dr. Dadyburjor immediately proceeded to segregate.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

The reports made by the medical officers of the various districts to the Plague Committee, on Saturday morning, showed that in the Colaba District a case of plague was detected in No. 6, Hamal Street, and the patient was removed to the Modikhana Hospital. Two dead bodies were examined—one at Victoria Bunder, in a hut, and another at No. 58, Hamal Street, and death was assigned to plague. In the Fort District fifteen cases occurred, distributed as under :—four in Bazaar Gate Street, three in Mody Street, two in Goa Street, and one each at Government Dockyard, Parsee Punchayat Lane, Nanabhoy Lane, Ghoga Street, Bohra Bazaar Street, and Frere Road. In the Mandvie District twelve cases of plague and three of suspicious fever were recorded and seventeen contacts removed. In C ward (south), the Market section showed eighteen cases and seven deaths ; Dhobie Talao section, eighteen cases and fourteen deaths ; and Fanaswady section six cases and three deaths. In the same ward (north) three cases and three deaths were recorded in the Kumbarwada section ; eleven cases and two deaths in the Khara Talao section ; and three cases and five deaths in the Bhuleshwar section. In D Ward (east), Dr. Foy inspected Angre's Wady with a view of its vacation and examined and removed a case of plague with Dr. Seervai to Grant Road Hospital. Dr. Seervai also removed five cases of plague—three from Khetwady and two from the Sassoon Reformatory, at Chunan Kiln Road. He also examined 192 inmates of that institution. A dead body was also examined at No. 24, Khetwady 1st Lane. Dr. Jathar removed three plague cases—one each from Girgaum Back Road, Mugbhat Cross Lane, and Thakordwar Road. Dr. Da Costa removed a case of plague and certified sixty cases. In D Ward (west) a plague patient was removed from Tardeo Road and fifteen persons were deported from the compound of the Walkeshwar Temple, they having arrived from infected districts. In E Ward, Kamatipura and Tardeo sections showed six cases of plague, and six of relapsing fever, and nineteen contacts were removed to the Wari Bunder Camp. Seven deaths from plague were recorded. In Nagpada sections three cases of plague were detected and removed to the hospitals and two deaths from the disease occurred. Three suspicious cases have been kept under observation. In the same ward (east) nine plague cases, five deaths from plague, and two cases of suspicious fever were recorded. The Parel and Mahim Districts showed five cases of plague, two of suspicious fever, and four deaths from plague.

Yesterday's reports showed that ten cases of plague and three of suspicious fever occurred in the Mandvie District. Six deaths from plague were recorded and ten contacts removed. In D Ward (east) Dr. Foy examined a dead body and the cause of death was plague. Dr. Seervai made a similar examination and removed two plague cases, one from Cowasji Patel Tank Road, and the other from Karelwady. Dr. Jathar removed two plague cases. In the same ward (west), one case of plague was removed from Tardeo Road and three persons were deported from the compound of the Walkeshwar Temple, as they had arrived from an infected district. The reports from the remaining districts were not available.

QUARANTINE IN GOA.

The Goa Government has imposed a quarantine of twenty-four hours on all persons arriving from infected places by sea. All the passengers travelling by Messrs. Shepherd and Co's. steamers are detained at the Lazaretto at Reis Magos. Suspicious cases are to be detained for ten days in the Observation Camp.

INOCULATION.

The number of persons inoculated with Prof. Haffkine's prophylactic lymph in the Khoso Lodge Bungalow, at Nesbit Lane, on Saturday, was :—Khojas 71 and other nationalities 8. Total to date :—Khojas 4,897, and other nationalities 1,089. Grand total 6,087. Out of 4,897 Khojas, 1,070 are re-inoculated.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Saturday the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows :—Arrivals by sea 449, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,217, making a total of 2,666 persons. Departures by sea 924, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,236, making a total of 3,160 persons.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

On Saturday, 114 deaths were recorded in the various plague hospitals, and 1,170 patients remaining in them.

SEGREGATION CAMPS.

On Saturday, 718 persons were detained under observation in the Modykhana Camp, out of which 339 were contacts.

WRECK OF A BUGGALOW.

THE cyclone passed off without any serious casualties at sea in the vicinity of Bombay, with the exception of that which befell a buggalow, which was in charge of her owner, Ali Moola, an Arab. The vessel discharged a cargo of 1,400 bags of dates from Busreh at Verawal, Kathiawar, a week ago, then left for Bombay. The crew numbered sixteen Siddees and Arabs. On the fourth day of the voyage from Verawal, outside the Bombay harbour, the cyclone was encountered, and the skipper decided to anchor near the outer Lighthouse at Colaba, pending the abatement of the storm. But at 2 a.m., on Thursday, when the cyclone was at its height, the anchor parted, and the sails were lost. Without the means of either navigation or of stopping the boat, the crew were obliged to let her drift. She was carried across Bandora Point towards the Lighthouse opposite Danda village. The fishermen of the hamlet saw the boat early in the afternoon of Thursday approaching the rocks, and she struck on a pile of rocks about a quarter of a mile from where they stood. The fishermen at once put forth every effort to save the shipwrecked mariners, and succeeded in doing so. The cargo was also recovered, but the vessel was completely wrecked.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 53, Farrington Road, London.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Meerut ranges are under water, and the B. P. R. A. meeting has come to a standstill.

THE Madras Government has estimated that its further Famine expenditure to the end of March will be about a lakh and a-half. For the next official year, beginning on April 1st, it estimates an expenditure of 8 1-4 lakhs. The estimates will be revised by the Famine Department month by month.

MADRAS Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 5th February, were for passenger, etc., Rs. 77,000, and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,24,500, other earnings, etc., Rs. 500, making altogether Rs. 2,02,000, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 240-7-7. During the corresponding week in 1897, the receipts were Rs. 2,15,055-5-0, or an average receipt per mile of Rs 256-0-4.

A COMMITTEE, consisting of eight representatives from the Church Missionary Society, the Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian missions, has been engaged at Delhi, some weeks past, in completing and revising the translation of the New Testament. The last chapter of Revelations was finished on Monday, so that the labours of the Committee—no light labours if the task has been adequately executed—are now practically at an end, though the final reading will take a few days longer.

FROM the 29th ultimo to the 4th instant, 3 Europeans, 8 Eurasians, 6 Native Christians, 273 Hindus and 37 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 327 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 319. The deaths are thus classified :—5 from cholera, 6 from small-pox, 24 from measles, 79 from fevers, 29 from dysentery, 9 from diarrhœa, and 175 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 37·5 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the 10 previous years was 36·7 per 1,000 per annum.

THE Government of Madras has promised to contribute Rs. 2,000 towards the expenses of sending Mr. H. O. Newport to Australia to collect and bring back ladybirds to exterminate the green bug and other scale pests which are doing so much damage to the coffee plantations in Southern India, on the Lower Pulneys especially. The Government's contribution is a moiety of the calculated expense of sending Mr. Newport to Australia, placed at a maximum limit of Rs. 4,000. The U. P. A. S. I. will feel thankful for the contribution, the more so as it shows a disposition on the part of Government to help an industry which is doing much in various directions to help itself. The planters themselves have subscribed Rs. 5,100 for this particular purpose.

EVEN the most distinguished of the artists who came out from England to illustrate the Tirah campaign, remarks the *Pioneer*, can hardly be considered to have been successful in delineating the characteristic features of an Afridi. In nearly all the large sized illustrations he is made to look like a very black Shylock with a huge hooked nose and black beady eyes. His lungi also gives him away entirely, for the pattern of trying it savours rather of the camelman of Punjab plains rather than of the Afridi highlander. As those know who are familiar with the Afridi, as seen in the ranks of our own infantry regiments, he is a strapping great fellow, brawny of chest and limbs, with a bronzed complexion not so dark as that of an Italian, and clear cut, handsome features which point rather to a Grecian than a Jewish origin.

THE official return up to 6th instant shows that, out of the reduced estimate of £10,000,000 to be remitted by means of Council Bills before the end of next month there remains a sum of £3,787,300. In other words in less than one-sixth of the financial year more than one-third of the remittances due during the year remain to be made.

THE cold weather rains in the N.-W. Provinces are unusually late, and unusually heavy. In Allahabad on Thursday rain fell heavily nearly all day, and throughout the greater part of the following night, and the skies yesterday morning were still black and threatening. The reports received by the Meteorological Department up to 4 o'clock on Thursday showed that there has been heavy general rain all over the N.-W. P., the average fall being over one inch and the heaviest 2·37 inches at Mainpuri. Over the Punjab there has been a general fall of half-an-inch, the largest amount being one inch at Delhi. In the C. P. the fall has averaged three quarters of an inch, the largest amount being three inches at Chanda ; while over Bombay, Gujrat, Central India, Sind and Rajputana there has been an average of one quarter of an inch, with a fall of one inch and a-half at Surat, three-quarters of an inch at Nowgong, and half-an-inch in Bikanir. Over the N.-W. Himalayas the fall has averaged one inch and a-half, taking the form of rain and not of snow.

THE Judicial Commissioners of Oudh have upheld the conviction of Putto Singh and his brother Futtehjung, notorious dacoits of the Bara Banki District, under Section 396, I.P.C., and they will shortly be hanged at Lucknow. Five other men convicted in the same case have been ordered to be transported for life. Four men have been aquitted in appeal. The conviction and sentence of the ringleaders has given general satisfaction.

A CORRESPONDENT, in commenting upon the December number of the Madras Law Reports, draws attention to the curiously indeterminate condition in which the decision of a Full Bench of the Madras High Court has left the question of whether a pauper appellant can be ordered to deposit security for costs. The question is one which, as Mr. Justice Subramania Iyer has said, can only be decided by a Full Bench, but the only Full Bench judgment on the subject has not dealt with it off its merits, but on the action taken by a lower Court.

MR. H. C. WEST, the Chief Engineer of the Madras Railway, will vacate his appointment in August next on his attaining the age of fifty-five. We learn that the Board of Directors of the Railway has nominated Mr. Stoney for the appointment, and as Mr. Stoney is at present on furlough in Europe Mr. West has been permitted to continue in the appointment till the return of Mr. Stoney in October. Mr. Stoney's tenure of the appointment will be but a short-lived one as he attains the age of 55 in February next, it is possible that he may get an extension of service.

THERE was serious rioting at Algiers on Jan. 23 and Jan. 24, in connection with the anti-Semitic agitation arising out of the Dreyfus affair.

THE Italian Government, on the advice of the King, have issued a decree suspending the customs duty on breadstuffs for three months, owing to the present bread famine in the Peninsula.

DR. TROJAN, editor of the "Kladderadatsch," was, on Jan. 25, sentenced at Berlin to two months' detention for lese-majeste, the charge being based on the cartoon "From the ranks of the heavenly hosts," and the accompanying article, referring to a speeeh of the Emperor to his recruits.

THE "Daily Chronicle's" Brussels correspondent telegrapaed Jan. 26 :—"A contract has been signed at the Persian Legation in Brussels empowering three Belgian functionaries, M. Naus, Director of the Excise for the Province of Brabant, and MM. Theunis and Prieza, Customs Inspectors at Antwerp, to proceed to Persia with the object of organising the customs service in the Shah's Empire. The relations thus established between Belgium and Persia are chiefly due to the influence of Djevat Khan, the Shah's Resident Envoy in Brussels.

THE Court of Appeal at Philippopolis has for four days been engaged with the appeal brought by Captain Boitscheff and M. Novilics against their conviction for the murder of Anna Szimon. The first trial took place in July last, when there were four defendants, Captain Boitscheff, formerly aide-de-camp of Prince Ferdinand ; M. Novilics, Prefect of Police of Philippopolis ; Captain Boitscheff's brother ; and a gendarme employed at the Prince's Palace. The Appeal Court has finally condemned both the Captain and Novilics to death, and has confirmed the sentence previously passed on the gendarme. The acquittal by the lower Court of Nicola Boitscheff, the Captain's brother, is confirmed. The prisoners listened to the reading of the sentence with perfect calm. The court has been crowded every day.

LORD BRASSEY, the Governor of Victoria, whilst stepping from a launch on to his yacht Sunbeam was thrown into the sea and narrowly escaped being crushed.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT BILL.

VIEWS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE following letter has been addressed by Chamber of Commerce, the Secretary to Government, Legislative Department, under date 10th February, on the subject of the Improvement Bill :—

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum No. 34 of the 4th instant, forwarding 30 copies of the City of Bombay Improvement Bill, 1898.

2. The Committee notice, however, that Government have abstained from inviting the opinion or criticisms of the Chamber on the Bill as they usually do on measures of general importance, but having regard to the fact that in their letter No. 5243 of 28th September 1897 they solicited the views and suggestions of the Chamber on the principles of the proposed legislation as set forth in the letter of the Secretary to Government in the General Department, No. 5242 of 1897, to the president of the Municipal Corporation, the Committee conceive that Government will be equally desirous of obtaining the Chamber's views on the details of the measure designed to give those principles effect. Moreover, the objects propoed to be attained by the Bill are so intimately connected with, and calculated to exercise such a powerful influence on the trade of the City, that it is, my Committee venture to think, incumbent on the Chamber to see that in any case its views are before Government when the Bill is being considered by the Select Committee of the Legislative Council.

3. To have accomplished this purpose in a deliberate and exhaustive manner it would undoubtedly have been exceedingly desirable that the Chamber should have had more time at its disposal, as many of the provisions of the Bill, especially as to finance and the relations they constitute between the Municipality and the Board, are of an exceedingly intricate, even contentious, character, and to deal with them adequately would require the collation and assimilation of a mass of information which the Committee of the Chamber would no doubt with ample time at their disposal accomplish, but meantime have not absolutely at hand. They have accordingly been constrained for the time being to pass over these very important features of the proposed enactment, confidently trusting that they will be adequately dealt with by the Municipality, whose officers only have data at their immediate disposal on which exact criticism can be based and a due estimate of the incidence of the measure formed. Should a closer study of the measure, however, induce the Chamber, to consider further criticism or suggestions necessary, the Committee will have pleasure to submit their views to H.E. the Governor in Council at a later date in time for their being considered by the Select Committee which douotless according to precedent will be appointed to consider the Bill.

4. The principle of the Bill and its objects my Committee have not felt themselves at liberty to discuss, these having been fully assented to and affirmed by the Chamber in its letter to Government of 4th October 1897, which said that "agreeing with His Excellency the Governor in Council as to the absolute necessity, in the interests of the City, of expeditious measures on a comprehensive scale being undertaken for the sanitary improvement and expansion of the City, my Committee throughly concur that a Trust on the lines suggested will be the best body for working and developing the scheme."

5. The Committee of the Chamber accordingly confine their criticisms and suggestions mainly to the constitution of the Board and such details as in the time available they have felt confident to adequately discuss. These are as follows:—

CHAPTER II.

Section 5.—The Chamber desires to support the application being made by the Bombay Millowners' Association for power to elect a representative on the Board in the same manner as the Bill entitles the Chamber and the Port Trust to do. To the various manufacturing interests represented by that body, the objects and operations of the Board to be brought into existence by the Bill will be of the utmost importance and concern. The Association is the only body directly representing industries employing capital aggregating approximately ten crores of rupees and paying a large share of the municipal taxation of Island. Upon these industries quite a fourth of the entire population depend for direct or indirect by their means of livelihood, and the schemes projected by the Board will deal more directly with the housing and home life of this class than with that of all the other communities of the City combined. It is not unlikely, indeed highly probable, that one of the earliest effects of the schemes as projected by the Bill will be a general rise in the wages of the industrial population, so that the interests which the Bombay Millowner' Association represent may find themselves thereby materially affected both in taxation and earnings. But of more importance still, in the opinion of the Committee, is the necessity of at least one representative of the Board being not only intimately acquainted with the habits and customs of this large section of the community, but with the locality and extent of their living requirements and what they can afford or are likely to pay for them.

Another suggestion in connection with the constitution of the Board the Chamber ventures to submit is that with a view to securing a fair representation of the various constituencies electing and composing the Corporation, of the four members elected by that body to the Board, only two should be from those elected by the ratepayers as representatives of wards.

Section 7.—The Chamber considers it would be advisable to substitute the "Secretary" for the "Chairman" as the officer of the Chamber to make a return to Government of the name of the person elected from time to time to represent the Chamber on the Board. This is so in the Port Trust Act, the reason being that the former officer is permanent, the office of the latter might be temporarily in abeyance or he might be absent from Bombay at the time of election

Section 20, Sub-section 2 (a)—The marginal note to this clause states that an ordinary meeting of the Board should be held "once a fortnight," while the wording of the Bill itself is once at least in every month. The Committee would prefer to see the former period adopted, as from the number and variety of the subject to be discussed, there is a probability that work would accumulate during a month to such an extent as either to render the meetings unduly protracted, or prevent the members of the Board being sufficiently in touch with the proceedings.

Section 20, Sub-section 3.—The Chamber cannot approve of the Board being authorised to delegate any of their powers to Committees to consist of the Chairman and other Trustees, which might mean not more than three in all. The Committee do not overlook the fact that the sub-section goes on to say that any Committee so formed shall conform to any instructions given by the Board, but even with this safeguard they would object to a provision which, read in conjunction with the four following sub-sections of the Bill, evidently contemplates the entire business of the Board being carried on by a series of Sub-Committees, leaving the full Board merely supervisory powers. The Chamber is aware that the Port Trust Act contains an identical clause, but the nature of the business transacted by the Port Trustees lends itself more to that mode of working ; moreover rules have been framed under that Act defining and restricting the proceedings of Committees. The Chamber would accordingly suggest that the first three lines of the sub-section should be altered to read : "The Board may appoint any Committees."

Section 21.—The latter part of this section referring to contracts exceeding rupees one thousand in value does not appear to require that such contracts should be approved by the Board. This the Committee deem desirable, and they would, therefore, suggest that after the words : "in writing" in the twelfth line "and approved by the Board" be inserted.

CHAPTER III.

Section 23 (a).—To be in conformity with the first portion of this clause, the Committee suggest that the words "or are likely to be" should be inserted before the word "unfit" in the third line.

Section 25, Sub-section 2 (a).—Having regard to the heavy additional duties and responsibilities which, through the provisions of this part of the Bill, will devolve on the Municipal Executive Health Officer, the Chamber is of opinion that that Officer should be appointed by Government solely, and not as at present elected by the Municipality and merely approved by Government. The Municipal Commissioner is no doubt the officer upon whose representation the Board is to take cognisance of the unhealthiness or unfitness for habitation of any particular place or area. But he will necessarily depend for his information on the Health Officer, who will thus be the real motive power in dealing with the insanitary places and conditions of the City ; and if, therefore, the Bill is to be the means of accomplishing what is hoped of it, this particular officer obviously should be a man without local fear or prejudice, and whose pay and preferment should be entirely outside the sphere of municipal influence.

Sections 35 to 37 deal with reclamation schemes. And to the powers given thereunder, if reclamation is to form one of the duties of the Board, the Chamber has no wish to object. It may indeed be necessary, in connection with schemes of another character, to execute some small piece of reclamation at different points. But having regard to the leading objects of the Bill—the objects, in fact, which the Chamber considers commend it to the approval of the public—namely, the abolition of overcrowding and overpopulation with their concomitant insanitary conditions as they now exist in some parts of the City, my Committee think it unlikely that reclamation on an excensive scale can be either necessary or advisable. The places where reclamations are likely to be undertaken are, as indicated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the foreshores of Colaba and Walkeshwar. These are parts of the Island which cannot by any possibility be made available for dwellings for the poorer classes of inhabitants, and indeed could only be utilised for Government purpose or for habitation suitable for people sufficiently well to do to be able to live in any quarter they may elect. Until, therefore, the numerous tracts of land still available for building purposes nearer the centre of the town where labouring people are desirous of accommodation, and in the direction of which the extension of the City must necessarily proceed, the Committee consider that the most stringent safeguards should be insisted upon before reclamation schemes can be carried into effect. Certain reclamations effected by the Port Trustees have no doubt proved remunerative in character, but these have been carried out under special circumstances and conditions, and with certain facilities which do not exist elsewhere and cannot therefore be depended upon as safe guides for schemes of reclamation generally.—I have, etc.

JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.
R. H. MACAULAY, Chairman.

LETTER FROM THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Millowners' Association, has addressed the following letter on the same subject :—

SIR,—I have the honor, by direction, to solicit the favour of your submitting to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council some observations on the "City of Bombay Improvement Bill" published in the *Government Gazette* of the 29th ultimo and notified to be read for the first time at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 14th instant.

2. The opinions of this Association on the Bill have not been requested by Government, but the Committe trust that the importance of the proposed measure to, and the serious influence it may ultimately exercise on, the leading industries of the City, of which the Association is the only representative body, will be held to justify the submission of their views, more especially as the Association has no representative on the Legislative Council.

3. Unfortunately, the very limited period between the publication of the Bill and its introduction in the Council renders it impossible for the Committee of the Association to consider it in detail so exhaustively as its importance demands, and for the present, therefore, they have been constrained to avoid dealing with the financial sections which may perhaps be more appositely and effectively criticised by the Municipal Corporation. My Committee venture to hope, however, that, should they on further deliberation find matter calling, in their opinion, for additional criticism, they may be permitted to again approach Government before the Bill is brought up for second reading.

4. With the main objects of the proposed enactment—the improvement of insanitary areas, the prevention of overcrowding, the provision of improved dwellings for the poorer classes, and the construction of new streets and open places for the better ventilation of congested parts of the City—the Association is in fullest sympathy. On no portion of the community has the terrible scourge which has held the City in thrall, with but little intermission for the past sixteen months fallen with greater severity than the manufacturing interests which the Association represents. And while recognising to the uttermost the exertions which the officers of the Municipality have put forth to cope with the epidemic, fostered by, if not born of the insanitary conditions which have grown up in spite of them, the members of the Association are at one with Government in thinking that the time has arrived to invoke additional agency to the powers at the disposal of the Municipality, to endeavour by quicker and more direct methods to remedy the insanitary conditions and surroundings of the City. The measure devised to attain this object is, no doubt, a fresh development of Local Self-Government in India, but the Committee of Association are aware that similar legislation has been adopted with marked success in several of the large cities and towns of Great Britain, and that the Bill under discussion should largely follow the lines of English Acts is natural and advisable. Indeed, the comparatively few suggestions the Association has to tender for the present, is more to assimilate the provisions of the Bill to those which have found favour at Home—allowing for different conditions—than to alter it in principle.

The following are the detailed observations I am directed to submit :—

CHAPTER II.

Section 5.—I am directed respectfully to suggest that the Bill should provide for a representative of this Association being elected to the Board in the same way as by the Chamber of Commerce and the Port Trustees. Representing a capital employed in the cotton industry alone of something like ten crores of rupees out of a total municipal taxation for General, Water and Halalcore cess amounting to Rs. 41,58,765, the various industries represented by the Association contribute the large proportion of Rs. 3,33,656. The cost of any schemes, therefore worked out under the Bill would of necessity be largely contributed to by the manufacturing industries of the City. But in the opinion of my Committee a still more important reason for a representative of the Association being elected to the Board lies in the fact that the people depending upon the earnings of the various mills, directly, or indirectly constitute quite a fourth of the entire population of the City, while they are the particular class with whose places and mode of residence the Bill is specially designed to deal. It is, therefore, extremely desirable that the Board should have the advantage in its deliberations of some one elected by such an Association as the Bombay Millowners who would have full information as to the habits of life style and locality of the dwellinghouses required by the labouring classes. It is also to be borne in mind that there is every probability that the operations undertaken by the Board will eventuate in a considerable general rise in wages, and in that case the interests which the Association seek to have represented would be mulcted both as taxpayers and employers of labour.

Section 20, Sub-section (a) 2.—Evidently by mistake the heading of this clause in the margin intimates that an ordinary meeting of the Board shall be held "once a fortnight" instead of as in the body of the Bill "once at least in every month." I am directed to suggest that the ordinary meetings of the Board should not be less frequent than once a fortnight, and indeed they anticipate that even more frequent meetings would be necessary to keep pace with the regular work and be thoroughly in touch with the current business of the Board.

Section 20, Sub-section (3).—The Association would respectfully point out that in their opinion it is exceedingly undesirable that the Board should be authorized to delegate any of their powers to Committees. It is evident that the proposed method of administering the Trust will be by means of Committees supervised by the General Board, but this the Committee of the Association do not by any means consider a desirable mode of working ; and they would therefore suggest that, instead of the opening portion of this clause, namely, "The Board may delegate any of their powers to Committees," should be substituted "the Board may appoint any Committees."

Section 21.—In all contracts above one thousand rupees in value, the Committee of the Association are of opinion that they should be directly approved by the Board in addition to the Chairman on behalf of the Board, and they would accordingly suggest an alteration being made to provide for this.

CHAPTER III.

Section 25.—I am directed to suggest the addition under this section of a provision, to the effect that before evicting any of the poorer classes from any dwelling houses found to be either in an insanitary or overcrowded condition, due provision should be made for their accommodation within reasonable distance to the same situation. The experience of the working of a similar Act in Glasgow shows that, where such provision was not made, overcrowding instead of being lessened was, in some districts, increased ; thus defeating the very object the promoters of the legislation had in view. In the amendment of the Glasgow Act, therefore, 29 Victoriæ, Cap. 85, Section XXVIII, runs as follows :—"The Trustees shall not eject or displace, within any period of six months, any number of the labouring classes exceeding five hundred, without a certificate from the Sheriff of Lanarkshire, that other and suitable accommodation has been provided or exists within this city or in its immediate neighbourhood."

In connection with this portion of the scheme, although my Committee are of course aware that it could form no part of the Bill, they would desire to draw attention to the steps which have been taken in England for the provision of workmen's trains. If, as seems probable, a considerable proportion of the labouring population is to be removed to some distance from the place of their employment, great advantage would accrue from cheap, rapid and frequent communication being arranged between their houses and their work. In London special workmen's tickets are issued between stated hours at one third of the ordinary first-class fare, the city and suburbs being divided into separate zones ; and this system might, with advantage, be introduced here by the Board being empowdered to take up the matter with the railways.

Section 25 (a).—The words "or are likely to be" inserted before the word "unfit," in the third line seem requisite, to be in conformity with the first portion of the clause.

Sections 35 to 37.—Of the inadvisability of embarking on any important schemes of reclamation the Committee of this Association hold very strong views. Doubtless the Port Trust with a special area of the foreshore at their command—room on which was absolutely necessary for the development of the trade and a certain proportion of the population requiring to reside near the Docks—have been able to carry out considerable areas of reclamation at a cost which has enabled them to lease the ground or otherwise utilize it to a profit. The idea propounded, however, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of reclaiming the foreshores at Colaba and Walkeshwar has nothing in common with the real object of the Bill, as land in that locality would be of no service whatever in providing dwelling-house accommodation for the labouring classes. At Colaba any ground reclaimed would probably be absorbed by Government, while at Walkeshwar the situation could only be utilized for dwelling-houses for a superior class ; and the Committee are exceedingly doubtful whether even then the reclamation would pay as a speculation. Without, therefore, seeking to deprive the Board of the powers of effecting reclamations of small areas where absolutely necessary, my Committee would respectfully urge that stringent limits should be affixed to reclamation schemes so long as there exists anything like the present amount of vacant ground suitable for labourers' dwellings in more convenient and central positions.—I have etc.

JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.
GEORGE COTTON, Chairman.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 28TH JANUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Peninsular, Captain W. A. Wheler, with the Overland Mails of 28th January, arrived in Bombay harbour at 7-30 a.m., on Saturday She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Arret, Mr J
Aitken, Mr
Brooke, Mrs and infant

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

PUBLIC attention has been largely diverted this week to the Far East, where Russia, first by threats and then by the offer of a loan, has been trying to prevent China's acceptance of British money. This Chinese question was referred to somewhat hopefully on Tuesday by Mr. Curzon, in a speech at Bolton. Lord George Hamilton spoke on Wednesday, with special reference to Indian frontier policy—a matter also dealt with by Sir John Adye and other correspondents in our pages—and Army reform. On the latter subject we have letters from Lord Chelmsford, Sir A. Haliburton, and Mr. Arnold-Forester, and a speech by Lord Roberts. Among other speeches of the week we may mention that delivered by Lord Rosebery at the opening of a "people's Palace" in Glasgow, and that in which Earl Grey defended the South Africa Company before an audience of Liberals at Newcastle. The Duke of Devonshire, on Monday, received an important deputation in support of the Government's London University scheme.

The Soudan campaign, the Indian frontier war, and the Chinese crisis were the principal themes of an important speech delivered this week by Mr. Curzon, M.P., Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, at Bolton. Of the Soudan he said that never had British soldiers been dispatched on a more humane and honourable undertaking than had those who had been sent out to co-operate in driving back the frontiers of the barbarism of the Khalifa's power. He looked to the complete recovery of Soudan being accomplished within three years from the first move forward. As to the Indian frontier, had polomics of the recess were disappearing as the time approached for the meeting of Parliament; and he believed there would be a general agreement in the sound policy, "not needless annexation, but pacific control." Discussing the Chinese question, Mr. Curzon described our interests in the Far East as immeasurably greater than the interests of all the other Powers massed together, and said we did not intend to forfeit the honourable supremacy we had won. We must resist any monopoly claimed by others that conflicted with the interests and the rights of British commerce.

Recent criticisms of the state of the British army were met by Lord Wolseley in a speech at the dinner of the North London Rifle Club. He admitted that the army was not perfect, but its real defect was that we had been struggling to fill the quart pot of the army abroad out of the pint pot of the army at home. On this point the nation had awakened, and it was now recognised that we had only to increase our battalions and batteries in order to place and to keep the army in the condition which it ought to be maintained. In connection with the Indian frontier war, whatever might have failed or broken down, one thing had not broken down, and that was the British soldier. Replying to those who persisted in decrying the army and its organisation, Lord Wolseley declared that if the Government decided to go to war and to send an army abroad we could put on boardship at the quays of England two full Army Corps complete down to the very last possible stores that could be required; and this could be done some considerable time before the navy could have the necessary ships ready to carry them from these shores. That army would be composed of the finest material in the country. No Commander-in-Chief could never say before what he had now stated.

The soldiers wounded in India and sent home to England were visited in Netley Hospital on Wednesday by Princess Henry of Battenberg, who brought them a cordial message from the Queen.

During gun practice on board the gunboat Bouncer, on Wednesday, a cartridge exploded prematurely, killing two men and wounding six others.

The party leaders have sent out the usual letters to their followers reminding them that Parliament meets on the 8th of February. Since our last issue the two Irish vacancies have been filled up by Unionists, Mr. Thanbor Barton having been contested without opposition in Armagh, and Mr. Campbell defeating a Parnellite by 138 in Dublin. Contests are now proceeding in Durham and South Walverhampton. A vacancy has been caused at Birmingham by Mr. Dixon's death.

The engineers are now voting again on a proposal to agree to the masters' terms and resume work, but the result is in doubt.—A railway strike has broken out in the South of Ireland.

At a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, on Tuesday, Mr. L. C. Probyn read a paper advocating a gold standard for the whole Empire. The first of a series of annual dinners to commemorate the founding of New South Wales was held in London on Wednesday, Sir Saul Samuael and Sir R. Grant being among the speakers.—An exhibition of Australian landscapes has been opened in a London gallery.

Sir Henry Irving presided on Monday, at the annual meeting of the Actors' Benevolent Fund, and stated that no attempts were being made to blackmail the profession since the murder of Mr. Terriss.—Mr. Tree has revived *Julius Cæsar* at Her Majesty's and Mr. Pinero's *Trelawny of the "Well"* has been brought out at the Court.

Lord Willigan Nevill is being prosecuted on a charge of obtaining money on false pretences in the unsuccessful action against Mr. Spender Clay.—Messrs. F. and D. Sheridan managing directors of the *Financial Post*, have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for libel.—A will made in the Congo Free State by Mr. Stokes, whom Major Lothaire executed, has been upheld by the High Court in London though its validity was contested by the testator's daughter.

At the annual meeting in London of the Actors' Benevolent Fund, Sir Henry Irving, referring to the murder of Mr. Terriss, said that since that terrible crime was committed certain individuals, who seemed to possess all the murderer's points of vanity and ill-will though, fortunately, devoid of the homicidal mania, tried to make capital out of his crime by endeavouring to levy a sort of blackmail under threats.

In consequence of their utterances at an indignation meeting, held at the gates of Portsmouth Dockyard, on Saturday last, to protest against the system of piecework, four trade union leaders were on Wednesday called before the Admiral-Superintendent and dismissed. They were informed that this was done on instructions received from the Admiralty.

A strike has taken place on the Cork, Bandon, and South Coast Railway, in consequence of the dismissal of a signalman for alleged neglect of duty. He is stated to have taken the leading part in the agitation before Christmas, and the men believe that he was harshly dealt with in consequence.

Since a ball at a Warwick lunatic asylum, 40 of the inmates and some 30 invited guests have been prostrated by illness, and one of the latter has died.

The dispatches from China this week describe the course of the loan negotiations there. It is said that the Russian Minister to China is pressing for the immediate rejection of the conditions of the British loan, and has declared to the Tsung-li-Yamen Russia's willingness to provide a loan on the same financial terms as those offered by Great Britain. The French Minister at Pekin supports the Russian Minister.

The excitement arising out of the Dreyfus affair has risen to a very high point in Paris, in the French provinces, and in Algiers. On Saturday a scene of extraordinary violence was enacted in the Chamber of Deputies. Fiery speeches ended in a serious of free fights, and troops had to be brought into the House. The excitement out of doors was intense.

The German Secretary of State, Foreign Affairs, made an important statement in the Reichstag respecting the Dreyfus case. He could, he said, affirm in the most positive manner that there had never been relations or connections of any kind whatsoever between ex-Captain Dreyfus and any German representative or agent. The alleged incident of papers found in the waste-paper basket of the German Embassy in Paris never occurred at all.

The obituary list this week includes the names of Mr. George Dixon, M.P., Lieutenant-General Sir Fredk. Middleton, Mr. John Laird, of Birkenhead, Colonel F. St. John Barne, Commander R. J. Stotherd, Lady Susan G. Broun, Major M. J. Slater, R.E., Bishop Speechley, Mr. Thos. Ashton, of Manchester, and Lady Talbot de Malahide.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—JAN. 28.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr E O Fowler, B	Lieut W St C Muscroft
Mr O Burne, B	Lieut J Muscroft
Capt J P Blakeway	Lieut Joly de Lotbiniere
Capt A B Sangster	Lieut A W N Raven
Capt A Grant	Surg-Lieut A E H Pinch
Lieut C W Singer	Condr W Billing
Lieut H A Gib	Sub-Condr E A Kierulf
Lieut J G Edwardes	Sub-Condr S O'Grady

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr R H Campbell, MCS, 9 mos	Capt H F Holland, 4 days
Mr T H Wall, B, 6 mos	Lieut E Kingston, 6 mos
Mr E L D Pereira, 6 mos	Bde-Surg Lt-Col D D Cunningham, MD, till June 25, 1898
Mr F T B Summers, 6 mos	
Mr L A Light, 6 mos	
Major M I Gibbs, 6 mos	Bde-Surg Lt-Col Sir A S
Major R Wapshare, 4 mos	Lethbridge, K C S I, 6 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr G D Madgavkar, BCS	Capt J Parker
Mr J G Clancey, B	Capt H F Holland
Mr C M Prendergrest, B	Capt A E Woods
Mr W N Ludlam, B	Lieut R J C Eastwood
Mr F Runciman, B	Lieut F H Norie
Mr H F Cotgrave, B	Lieut R H Raymond
Mr F D Bird, M	Lieut J A Seward
Mr E D M Hooper, M	Lieut C J Camberlege
Capt T C M T Hogg	Lieut H Adjut

THE rumour that Great Britain has agreed to cede to Abyssinia a large portion of Somaliland as the price of the non-intervention of King Menelik in the Upper Nile Valley is denied.

LORD G. HAMILTON ON INDIA.

IN the course of a long speech, delivered on Jan. 26 at Chiswick, Lord G. Hamilton said that during the last two years one of the difficulties with which Her Majesty's Government had had to deal was that general spirit of unrest which seemed to pervade so large a portion of the habitable globe. In Europe, in the early part of the year, it took the form of a piratical descent of the Greeks upon Crete, and then the war between Greece and Turkey. Latterly the same spirit of unrest had manifested itself in physical encounters—he believed quite as dangerous as those between Turkey and Greece—which had taken place in the Austrian and French Assemblies. Now, whenever there was a spirit of unrest so widely developed, the enormous dimensions of the British Empire necessarily brought it in contact with the consequences of any general movement of disquietude, and the Government had thus had, as the directors of the British Empire, to encounter trouble in various parts of Africa, in the South, the East, the West, and in the Sudan.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

The noble lord continued:—But the particular part of the British Empire in which the spirit of unrest has most concentrated and developed itself is on the North-West frontier, and perhaps you will therefore just allow me to speak somewhat plainly and confidentially as to what my views are in connection with the struggle which has recently taken place, and of the hope I have of being able to develop principles of policy which may tend in the future to diminish the probabilities of a recurrence of these troubles. Now, I think we have all read with great interest the magnificent performances of our troops in overcoming the almost insuperable physical difficulties they have had to encounter. Our native regiments have covered themselves with glory, and the British regiments, as soon as they became habituated to the new work which they were called upon to perform acquitted themselves equally creditably; but, after all there has been a lamentable loss of life, and notably amongst the officers, and any body in my position, I think, would naturally desire to see whether it is not possible, without in any way abandoning the aims we have in view, so far to formulate and circumscribe our objects in that part of the Empire, and to lay down definitely a policy which would reduce to a minimum all likelihood of a recrudescence of these outbreaks and of their consequent suppression. At the same time, we have entered into certain obligations and no future policy we may indicate can in any way relieve us of any iota or jot of the obligations we have taken upon ourselves; still less must we, in order to purchase immidiate quiet or peace, assent to conditions or proposals which in the future would make the fulfilment of our obligations more difficult or hazardous. Now, I speak rather as a prophet, but still I am hopeful that in the ensuing Session of Parliament we shall be able to come, even with our political opponents, to a general conclusion which will enable us to formulate, with the common assent of both parties, a policy which will regulate our action on the North-Western frontier of India. I know some differ from me and think that the partisan attitude which our political opponents, and notably their leaders, have taken on the platform will preclude the possibility of arriving at a common understanding as regards the future. I do not hold that view. The North-Western frontier of India is a very difficult question. It is a question which requires the most careful study, and it is one of which the history and the geography should be carefully investigated before any man commits himself to definet opinions on the platform; but our political opponents have been so anxious to make party capital out of those disturbances that they have concentrated their attention upon two facts, and two facts alone. The first is that there have been serious disturbances and great loss of life, and the second is that my first act as Secretary of State on assuming office was to decline the evacuate Chitral. They have put these two facts together, and they have tried to maintain that the results of the reversal of their decision is the Alpha and Omega of the difficulties and disturbances we have recently had to encounter.

THE CHARGE OF BAD FAITH.

Now, if you will allow me, I would just for a few minutes examine that proposition. When our decision was announced the other side enunciated the propositions that we had deliberately broken faith and that it was a question of honour in which we had deliberately violated the solemn obligations made to the tribes. I have had to read, I might almost say miles of correspondence and diaries and communications from India and never has that charge been made from any quarter or from any source whatever connected with the tribes to whom that proclamation was issued. (Cheers). The charge of bad faith is exclusively of home manufacture and made for partisan purposes. (Hear, hear.) When it was made we at once inquired into what documents the late Government ever gave during their tenure of office an indication of the feelings which they expressed after they left office. They were unable to produce or to allude to a single document or a single official communication of any kind. Gentlemen that charge of bad faith was made—"Oh, oh"—was made; it was an unhealthy battle that ought never to have been brought into political life, and it has died a natural death and would relucate and ignominy. But the gentleman who was the first to formulate that accusation—Mr. Asquith—of all men, learnt wisdom. I regret it. He is a man of great ability, a man for whom I have great respect; but speaking only the other day he made the following allusion to what were the causes of the outbreak on the North-West frontier: "The culminating blunder of the so-called forward policy was the construction, in defiance of the proclamation of the Indian Government, from Peshawar to Chitral of a road 200 miles in length through a territory over which you have no more right or little than you have over the Republic of France." That is the indictment which is made against us, and by so distinguished an advocate and so distinguished a statesman as the late Home Secretary. But Mr. Asquith did not stop to inquire who it was who made the road. The Radical papers have for the last two years assumed that I am responsible for the construction of that road. I have kept silent; I like my opponents to commit themselves. (A laugh.) The road was not made by me, but by the Government, and it was in existence before we came into office. You can perfectly well understand that if a Government sanction a great military expedition which has to pass through a roadless tract they must connect their operations on the front with their base. As they went on the late Government built a road. But they did something more. They had to cross enormous rivers, and they made permanent bridges over those rivers; indeed, the roads afforded great facilities for traffic, and were in certain places almost as perfect as a turnpike road in this country. The late Government have never taken the trouble to ascertain that they were responsible for the making of this road, and they have been spending the last four months in denouncing us for doing that in which we had no hand or part. But, gentlemen, that is not all. I will admit that after the road was made I entered into the request of the tribes, into an agreement with the tribes for the maintenance of the road, and we paid them money for undertaking that duty. Although there has been a certain outbreak in the neighbourhood of the road, I am glad to say that the result of opening up the traffic in that country has been so good that it is calculated that the traffic upon the road has increased during the last two years to the extent of 300 per cent. (Cheers.)

THE SPHERE OF BRITISH INFLUENCE.

It is a curious thing that the year before the Chitral expedition was sanctioned by the late Government that Government entered into an excellent arrangement with the Amir of Afghanistan by which the whole of this territory was brought into the sphere of British influence and all foreign influence was excluded from it. Lord Kimberley and Sir H. Fowler, Mr. Asquith's colleagues, laid down in official despatches, which will be laid before Parliament, their emphatic opinion that over this territory no foreign influence of any kind whatever must be allowed to interfere because it was within the exclusive sphere of British influence. The second thing that Mr. Asquith seems to have forgotten when denouncing us is a practically international arrangement which was made by the Government of which he was a member. But this does not in any way exhaust Mr. Asquith's delinquencies. It is a curious thing that Mr. Asquith is probably not aware that there is an Act of Parliament which lays it down specifically that if ever an expedition is sent outside the external frontiers of India intimation must be given to the Houses of Parliament of the despatch of that expedition in order to legalise the expenditure in connection with it. Sir H. Fowler sent a very large expedition through this country over which Mr. Asquith says we have no more right or title than over the public of France and when he was asked why he had not made the declaration which the statute necessitated to Parliament of the despatch of this expedition, his reply was that the whole of its purpose was within the external frontiers of India. You will observe, therefore, that the territory which in the time of their Parliamentary difficulties is within the external frontiers of India becomes when they go out of office a territory over which you have no more right or title than over the Republic of France. I have elaborated this point because we are told we shall have a party motion upon the question of the North-West frontier. I predict with considerable confidence that that party motion will not be made by any occupant of the front Opposition bench. (Here, here.) In this country there is a sense of fair play, and neither the country nor the House of Commons will tolerate any body of men who repudiate their responsibility for matters they deliberately entered into as a Government. (Here, here.) Whatever that policy, whether it was right or wrong, it has been a general national policy, adopted deliberately by whatever Government has been in office during the last twenty years; and it is too late for these gentlemen to free themselves from responsibility for the action they took when members of Her Majesty's Government. (Here, here.) My experience of the House of Commons is that the most fractious of partisans, the moment he finds that a question cannot be made an instrument by which party interests can be promoted, becomes sensible, serious, and ultimately patriotic. (Cheers and laughter.) I believe, therefore, it will be possible for us to lay down principles with regard to the future which will meet with general acceptance. The time is favourable.

RUSSIA AND THE FRONTIER.

Our relations with other great European Power in Central Asia, Russia are satisfactory. She has honestly kept every obligation she has entered into under the treaties delimitating the frontier between herself and us. (Hear, hear.) I see that speaking a week ago, a curious mistake was made in the report of my speech. I then stated that although the presence of Russia in Central Asia was a factor which ought not to be ignored it was not a factor to which we should give undivided attention, and by some curious omission, the word "not" was struck out and the sentence was reported in some newspapers in exactly the opposite sense to that which I intended. Now, if our relations with Russia with regard to the Indian frontier are satisfactory, I think I may say that the outcome of all this fighting with the tribes has in no sense created any animosity in their minds against us. The other day the Orakzais, a tribe in the immediate neighbourhood of the Afridis, came in and accepted our conditions, and one of their headmen, who had been one of our most virulent opponents, came to our Political Agent and said he had a great favour to ask. His request was that the Government would take his three active sons into one of the crack tartan regiments. (Cheers and laughter.) One of our political officers, too, writing in his diary, on Nov. 28, of the attitude of the tribesmen, says:—"One would not think there had been the slightest difference between us. They turn out for a day's shooting as if nothing had happened, and they have plenty of remarks to make on whether one is shooting well or badly." (Laughter.) Therefore no animosity has been created.

FRONTIER POLICY AND FINANCE.

Now let us just see what the objects are for which our frontier policy was framed. In the first place, we have got to fulfil our obligations. In the next place, we have got to insure that the territory which has been specially reserved for British influence—the territory over which Mr. Asquith says we have no more right than over the Republic of France—is actually protected from all outside interference, and lastly, we have got to perform the duty of protecting our own inhabitants from outrage and degradation. These are the three objects we have to carry out, and I doubt whether there will be any difference of opinion as to the necessity of fulfilling those obligations. That being so, I say that I believe we can most effectually perform them by concentrating our attention on those routes and lines of communication which are essential to the performance of our obligations and by leaving the tribes so far as we can alone. (Hear, hear.) This is a very simple and practical proposal, and I am hopeful that if that is formally laid before the House of Commons, it will meet with unanimous assent and we shall be able to define more accurately than before the special objects upon which our policy on the frontier has been based, and to prevent as far as practicable any recurrence of the warfare that has recently taken place. (Hear, hear.) A strong feeling has been expressed on the part, I think of every section of the community to help India financially if necessary, in the great troubles she has had to suffer, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer publicly intimated some time ago that if India found she could not meet the exceptional strain imposed upon her the British Exchequer would come to her aid. We could not tell what the position of Indian finance would be until the close of the last calendar year, when the Indian Government telegraphed to me the satisfactory information that India had shown great power of recuperation, that the revenue was coming in well, that the frontier expenditure was much less than had been anticipated, that the Indian Government believed that they would without difficulty be able to meet all the disbursements during the present financial year, and that so far as the next financial year was concerned there was a prospect of a large and substantial surplus. I have not the slightest doubt that in those conditions it would be unwise to help India. It is much better to keep the two Exchequers as far apart as we can. Once the idea gets abroad that the Imperial Exchequer is behind the Indian Exchequer, the check on expenditure would be greatly vitiated if not lost. But there is assistance and help in various ways which this country might be able to give to India. In this country there is a great accumulation of capital, and in India there is immense productive capacity which has not yet been fully developed; but unfortunately India does not get the benefit of British capital. This is due to the fluctuations in exchange. Men will not risk their capital in India if by the automatic fluctuations in exchange they cannot remit it back except at enormous loss. As soon as I came into office I was anxious to see whether it was not possible to give some stability to the exchange value of the rupee. That can either be done by some international arrangement or by India endeavouring to establish a standard of her own, necessarily a gold standard.

THE EXCHANGE VALUE OF THE RUPEE.

Proposals were made to us last summer by Senator Wolcott to enter into a bimetallic conference, but those proposals were confronted by the difficulty that Russia would certainly consent to join on the understanding that the ratio at which silver should be taken for gold should be as 15½ to 1, whereas it is now 35. In our view that was an impossible proposal, because it would be almost impossible to maintain that ratio, and if it had gone back it would have caused far worse disasters. I believe, however, that the difficulties in the way of India establishing a standard of her own are not so insuperable as some believe, and I think that it is not impossible that in the next year we may possibly make material advance towards that object. If we could ever establish a gold standard in India fixing the stable exchange of the rupee at 1s. 4d., subject only to the fluctuations of trade, the advantage to India would be enormous. At the present moment the great industries of tea, indigo, and jute are carried on to a large extent by borrowed money, and in India money can only be borrowed at from 6 to 10 per cent. On the other hand, if you can secure any thing like a stable exchange, you would have all the hoarded wealth of the country waiting for employment, ready to be used in developing the resources of India. Therefore I am hopeful that if it be necessary in any way to have recourse to the establishment of a gold standard, this country would materially assist India, and I venture to say that that would do India infinitely more good than any temporary loans of a million or two to meet the expenses of the frontier war. (Hear, hear.)

ARMY REFORM.

The noble lord then went on to refer to the question of Army reform, with which Parliament would be called to deal in the ensuing Session. He said that the Government certainly did not suffer from a lack of advisers on the subject. (A laugh.) He had read with great interest more of the advice which had been given them, and he could not help believing that the critics and advisers failed to grasp the situation. They had proposed one remedy, and that was to hand all the civilians out of the War Office. He believed that if that were done and the military authorities were given carte blanche the British Army would very soon be in a worse position than it was now. (Hear, hear.) As a matter of fact this was not so much a question of administration, but the difficulty arose out of the industrial condition of the labour market. It was calculated that every year about 400,000 men attained the age of eighteen, and that in order to maintain our Navy and Army up to their requisite strength and to keep the Militia and Volunteers up to the necessary standard it was essential that annually no less than 120,000, or 30 per cent., should in some way enlist or associate themselves with our military forces. That was a very heavy burden on the manhood of the country. He believed that a modified short-service system was the only system upon which we could secure sufficient men; but we could not get mature men to enlist under a system of short service. Men would not wait until they were twenty to go into the Army; they were obliged to get a livelihood earlier, and, consequently, if we wanted men, we had to take them young. In the Navy we took them at sixteen. It was a very costly system, but it was one which certainly did produce a sufficient force of bluejackets. But we could not apply that system to the Army because of the enormous expense. Lord Lansdowne at Edinburgh proposed to modify the short-service system, and he put a certain pressure upon those who enlisted rather to continue their service than to go prematurely into the Reserve. He did not wish to dogmatise on the subject, but he did not believe it was possible to set up any better system than that which now existed. He did not say that the proposals which Lord Lansdowne had made would altogether meet the difficulties, but he did not believe that any schemes that he had seen formulated would in any way mitigate the objections he had stated; on the contrary, he thought they would tend rather to increase the difficulties. (Cheers.) In conclusion, he said the Government had now been three years in office. They had to deal with exceptional difficulties; They had been a united Government, and had had a loyal and vast majority behind them. These two circumstances had enabled them to pass through a good many difficulties which they would not have been able to surmount had they been disunited and not so loyally supported. He believed they had given effect to the principles which brought them into office add they would continue in their endeavour to carry them out. (Loud cheers.)

A TORONTO correspondent of the "Times" says that the Dominion Government has signed a contract with a large firm of railway contractors for the construction of a railway 150 miles long from Glenora, on the Stickeen river, to Teslin Lake, from which there is continuous navigation for river steam boats to Klondike and all points in the Yukon district. The contractors have undertaken to complete the line by next September. This will secure a practically all-Canadian route direct to the gold-fields, and it has been obtained without any cost in money to the country, the company receiving a large grant of mineral lands by way of assistance to the enterprise. A later telegram states that the contractors for the new Yukon Railway are to receive a grant of 3,750,000 acres of mineral lands.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

DESPATCH FROM THE SIRDAR.

GENERAL GATACRE, the officers of his staff, the Warwickshire Regiment, a medical detachment, and detachments of the Royal Artillery with six Maxim guns, have left Assuan for Wadi Halfa. All persons not connected with the military force have stopped at Assuan for the present, this being the terminus of the Lower Nile Railway.

In a message dated Jan. 23 the Cairo correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says:—The Sirdar has wired to the officers here, staring that it is now needless for them to come up the Nile, as there is no likelihood of any movement before next high Nile. He also says that the Dervishes are quiet, and the scare is over. The officers who arrived here to join the Army in the Sudan are therefore now remaining in Cairo.

The 1st Bn. Cameron Highlanders and the 1st Bn. Warwickshire Regiment have arrived at railhead, south of Abu Hamed.

The *London Gazette* of Jan. 25 contained the appended announcement:—War Office, Jan. 25, 1898. —A despatch and its enclosure, of which the following are copies, have been received by the Secretary of State for War from the General Officer Commanding the Force in Egypt:—

(1) Nile Expedition, 1897:—From the General Officer Commanding the Force in Egypt to the Under-Secretary of State for War, War Office, London S.W. Headquarters, Cairo, Dec. 17, 1897.—Sir,—I have the honour to forward a despatch of Major-General Sir Herbert H. Kitchener, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Sirdar, detailing the action which resulted in the capture of Abu Hamed, and the subsequent occupation of Berber. It would be superfluous on my part to add any words of commendation, as I feel sure that, after perusal of this despatch, the behaviour of the officers of the Royal Navy and officers and men of the Egyptian Army, both in action at Abu Hamed, the passing of the steamers and sailing craft through the cataracts, and in the work on the railway, will be fully appreciated. But I trust I may be permitted to bring to the notice of her Majesty's Government the brilliant services rendered by Sir Herbert Kitchener, Sirdar, by whose untiring energy and skilful dispositions many hundred miles of the Nile Valley have been recovered for the Egyptian Government and the Eastern Sudan pacified and opened to trade.—I have, &c., F. GRENFELL, Major-General, Commanding in Egypt.

(2) From Major-General Sir Herbert Kitchener, Sirdar, of the Egyptian Army, to Major-General Sir Francis Grenfell G. C.M., K.C.B., General Officer Commanding in Egypt, Cairo, Dec. 9, 1897 Sir,—I have the honour to report that only July 15, the construction of the railway from Wadi Halfa having been pushed almost half-way across the desert towards Abu Hamed, I deemed it inadvisable to continue the work until the Dervishes had been expelled from that position which information led me to believe the Khalifa was about to reinforce. In order, therefore, to seize Abu Hamed, and, at the same time, to cover the passage of the gunboats over the fourth cataract, I despatched from Kassinger, on July 29, a flying column under the command of Major-General A. L. Lyster, D.A.G., composed of—A Detachment of cavalry, No 2 Field Battery under, Brevet-Major N. E. Young (R. A.) A brigade of infantry under Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. MacDonald, C. B., D. S. O. (Royal Fusiliers), with Captain C. E. Keith-Falconer (Northumberland Fusiliers), as Brigade Major composed of:—3rd Battalion Egyptian, under Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. Sitwell, (Yorkshire Regiment), Captain A. Hewitt, King's Royal Rifle Corps) second in command, (6th Battalion Sudanese, under Lieutenant H. V. Ravenscroft (Manchester Regiment), Lieutenant A. R. Hoskins, North Staffordshire Regiment), second in command, 10th Battalion Sudanese, under Brevet Major H. M. Sidney (Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry), Captain C. A. Ferguson (Grenadier Guards), second in command, 11th Battalion Sudanese, under Captain V. T. Bunbury (Leicestershire Regiment), Lieutenant G. de H. Smith (Indian Staff Corps), second in command. In charge of transport, Second Lieutenant T. H. Heald (Cameronian Highlanders). On the staff of General Officer Commanding:—Brevet-Major W. F. H. S. Kincaid (Royal Engineers), A.A.G.; Captain F. I. Maxe (Goldstream Guards); Captain the Honourable C. E. Walsh (Rifle Brigade); Lieutenant G. F. Gorringe, D.S.O (Royal Engineers). Medical Staff:—Surgeon-Captain A. E. H. Smith, D. S. Sperry (Medical Staff). The intervening distance of 132 miles over an exceptionally rough road and during excessive heat was accomplished in eight days, and, after a night march of eighteen miles, Abu Hamed was stormed at 6-30 a.m. on Aug. 7, the position being captured after an hour's house-to-house fighting, with the loss of two British officers and forty-one men killed, and three Egyptian officers and six y-one men wounded.

Major-General Hunter reported that the behaviour of everyone engaged was deserving of all praise. The death of two gallant and capable officers, Major Sidney and Lieutenant FitzClarence (Derbyshire Regiment), both of the 10th Sudanese Battalion, is a great loss to the Army, and is deeply deplored by the whole force. A small number only of the original Dervish garrison escaped, and, falling back on the reinforcements which were still some distance from Abu Hamed, the whole retired to Berber. During this operation it was necessary to maintain on a considerable garrison at Merowe, and a strong patrol of Camel Corps under Brevet-Major R. J. Tudway (Essex Regiment), was despatched thence to Gakdul to hold in check the Dervish force at Metemma.

Simultaneously with the advance of the flying column, one mounted regiment, seven gunboats, besides a quantity of sailing craft, were sent across the fourth cataract. I cannot speak too highly of the zeal, energy, and skill displayed by Commander Keppel, Royal Navy, assisted by Lieutenant the Honourable H. Hood, Royal Navy, and Lieutenant D. Beaty, M.S.O., Royal Navy, as well as Captain G. F. Fitzgerald, D.S.O. (Berkshire Regiment), Captain E. A. Stanton (Oxfordshire Light Infantry), and Captain E. G. T. Bainbridge (East Kent Regiment), who were employed in connection with the steamers which (with the exception of the gunboat El Teb, capsted in the cataracts) were all successfully brought to Abu Hamed by Aug. 29; while Major W. J. Pink, D.S.O. (Royal West Surrey Regiment), Captain H. S. Sioman (East Surrey Regiment), Captain W. R. B. Doran (Royal Irish Regiment), Captain J. J. Asser (Dorsetshire Regiment), Lieutenant E. P. Strickland (Norfolk Regiment), Lieutenant J. M. A. Graham (East Lancashire Regiment), and various other officers and men employed on the arduous and dangerous task of hauling the sailing craft through the rapids. Meanwhile, reports having reached Merowe and Abu Hamed that the Dervishes were evacuating Berber, Major-General Hunter was ordered to push on with four gunboats to occupy that place by the Sixth Cataract. On both occasions the gunboats were heavily fired on by the Dervish forts, but sustained little damage. They captured several of the enemy's sailing craft. In order to clear the districts round Berber of the presence of Dervish raiders from Osman Digna's camp on the Atbara, a small column was despatched on Oct. 23, under the command of Major-General Hunter, composed of the 11th Soudanese Battalion (Brevet-Major H. W. Jackson, Gordon Highlanders, commanding), two guns under Captain M. Peake (Royal Artillery), and detachments of Camel Corps and transport, but the enemy retired south before the arrival of the troops and consequently, after reconnoitring the country towards Goz Regeb and burning Adarma on Nov. 2, the column returned to Berber on Nov. 9. During this operation a post was established at the mouth of the Atbara under Lieutenant J. F. Wolseley (Cheshire Regiment). The withdrawal of Osman Digna from this portion of the Eastern Sudan has thus enabled the tribes to rally to the Government, and the road between Suakin and Berber has been opened. An Egyptian garrison is also on its way to Kassala to take over that place from the Italians under agreement with the Egyptian Government. The presence of a considerable force of Dervishes at Metemma necessitates the maintenance of a strong garrison at Merowe under the command of Major-General H. M. L. Rundle, C.M.G., D.S.O. (Royal Artillery), to safeguard the Dongola district, but it is satisfactory to note that the tribes inhabiting the Bayuda Desert are almost without exception loyal to the Egyptian Government.

On Oct. 31, the desert railway from Wadi Halfa was opened to Abu Hamed and the extension towards Berber was at once begun. The rapid completion of this line, which has greatly facilitated communication reflects much credit on Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Maxwell, D.S.O. (Commanding Nubia District). Lieutenant R. P. G. Girouard, D.S.O. (Royal Engineers), and his staff, and on all officers and men employed on this undertaking which has been successfully accomplished in almost record time under great vicissitudes and during exceptionally bad weather. In conclusion, it is my pleasant duty to record my appreciation of the excellent service of not only the officers and troops mentioned above, but also the whole force of the Egyptian army in the Sudan who, whether British or native, officers or men, willingly and ably carried out the often arduous duties they were called upon to perform, and maintained throughout the trying summer heat most excellent discipline and soldierlike spirit. As fuller accounts have from time to time been submitted to you dealing in detail with the various movements described I have thought it merely necessary in the above despatch to touch on the salient points of the recent operations, which have resulted in retaking for Egypt upwards of 300 miles of the Nile Valley besides the whole of the Eastern Sudan, and in freeing the inhabitants of these districts from terrible oppression.—I have &c., HERBERT KITCHENER, Major-General, Sirdar.

RECENTLY PROVED WILLS.

THE personal estate in the United Kingdom has been revalued at £36,883 5s. net, and £82,105 14s. 7d. gross, of Syed Abdul Huk Khan Bahadur Sirdar Dilier Jung Sirdar Diferad Dowlah Dilier-ul-Mulk, of Secunderabad and Bombay, C.I.E., who died at the Alexandra Hotel on April 20, 1896. The executors appointed were his sons, Syed Sirfraz Ali Khan and Syed Sirdar Ali Khan, of whom the former has since died, and administration in England of the state has been granted to Robert Holmes White, of 6, Whitehall-place. The late Syed Abdul Jung's estate in Idia was valued at rupees 33 lacs 4651 and annas 3 and pice 4. He desired that his two elder sons should continue the management of Watson's Hotel in Bombay and the annexe thereto and of his land and house property and other estate, and he wished that one six-teenth or 1 anna share of the income should be devoted to charitable and religious purposes and other two-sixteenths or a 2 anna share to maintenance of the properties. He desired that 5000 rupees per annum should be devoted to the maintenance of his family, and he bequeathed to his widow Pasha Begam 1000 rupees per mensem and to his seven daughters each 500 rupees per mensem. He strongly recommended to his elder sons that his younger sons should have a free and liberal education, and on the marriage of any one of his sons a sum of 75,000 rupees may be expended on ornaments and clothes, and on the marriage of each of his daughters a sum of 50,000 rupees. His sons shall have liberty to choose wives for themselves, but the husbands for his daughters are to be chosen by his two sons (the executors), by his widow Pasha Begam, and by his brother Syed Shamshudin Ali Khan, or the majority of them, or failing agreement by an umpire, and he urges on his daughters that as he has made liberal provision for them they should concur in this arrangement as to marriage. On the marriage of each daughter one of the testator's houses in Bombay is to be given to her, and he left all the residue of his property in equal shares to his four sons. He recommended to his sons that they should not foolishly squander their shares, but should invest their property in good securities so that their wealth might increase, and they would thus add to the dignity and power that wealth confers when properly used. The testator authorised the executors or his will if they should think well to transfer the Watson's Hotel property to a company. He expressed the hope that his Highness the Nizam, whose interest he had always faithfully regarded, would graciously condescend to continue his titles to his sons.

The personal estate has been valued at £30,107 0s. 8d. of Major-General Erskine Nimmo Sandilands, of Ivy Court, Eltham, who died on October 14 last, aged seventy-three. Of his will, made as great length in the scottish form, and bearing date July 19, 1887, with a codicil of March 12, 1887, the executors are Thomas Craig and Arthur Moodie Thomas, of 130, George-street, Edinburgh, solicitors. General Sandilands bequeathed to alison Moffat £100 to the Home for Asiatics at Limehouse £100, to Robert William Browne £500, to his sons Robert £300, to his daughter Meta £200 and to the testator's sister Esther a life annuity of £150. His said sister is to have the use and enjoyment of his house during her life, and after her death the testator's brother Alfred is to have the use and enjoyment of the house. The remainder of the income of the testator's estate is to be paid to his sisters Frances and Jane, and to his brothers Benoni and Alfred, and a sum of £1000 is ultimately to be applied from his residuary estate for charitable purposes.

Other Wills: General William Harrison Askwith, R.A., £15,493; Mr. Jacob Cohen, £34,946; Jane, Countess of Cranbrook, £1,050; Richard Partridge Creagh, £18,338; Mr. William Kerby, £73,339; the Very Rev. Dr. William Charless Lake, £76,446; Mr. William Charles James Lewin (otherwise known as William Terriss), £18,257; Sir Frank Lockwood, Q.C., M.P., £30,112; Mr. Mathew Rickinson, £98,941; Mr. Edward Sampson, J.P., D.L., £67,241; Lady Jane Charlotte Spalding, £1,335; Alderman Sir George Robert Tyler, Bart., £7,925; Mrs. Georgiana Vincent, £36,094.

SIR D. STEWART AND LORD ROBERTS ON THE ARMY.

FIELD-MARSHAL SIR DONALD STEWART, speaking at the annual dinner of the London, Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine Association, on Jan. 22, said that some writers told them that there was no army worth calling an army, while others declared that they had the finest army in the world. His audience had better decide the matter for themselves. For his own part he thought the truth lay somewhere in the middle. He did not think the Army was quite what it might be, and at the same time he did not think it was so bad as some people tried to make it out. The material they had got was unquestionably of the right sort—in the officers and men—and they only had to look at what was going on in the North-West of India to see that that was so. When they considered the character of the country in which the operations had been conducted, they must admit that the troops deserved well of their country. (Cheers.) He did not think the British troops had ever operated in such a difficult country as that of Tirah, and the extraordinary difficulty of the Army was its youth. If they wanted men of twenty-

be believed, had offered something even inferior to Kiaochau Bay when he was in Berlin. Ultimately Germany had had to take what she could get, since Port Arthur and Wei-hai-wei having been disposed of, there was nothing else for her to acquire.

The general feeling of the committee (adds the *Times*) was that an exhaustive discussion of the commercial, political, and financial aspects of the occupation will have to take place in the Imperial Diet.

THE INDIAN FRONTIER CAMPAIGN.

THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL YEATMAN-BIGGS.

In memory of Major-General Yeatman-Biggs, C.B., R.A., a special memorial service was held at All Saints' Church, Aldershot, yesterday afternoon, under the banner of the Aldershot Army and Navy Masonic Lodge. Major-General Yeatman-Biggs was Past Master of the Lodge, and District Grand Master for Bengal. The service was conducted by the Rev. W. H. Milner, assisted by the Rev. J. Blackburne. The Rev. F. B. N. Norman-Lee, Chaplain to the Forces, delivered an address, before which he read a letter from the Bishop of Southwark, brother of Major-General Yeatman-Biggs, who was to have preached. In his letter the Bishop expressed his deep regret at not being able to join in the service, which, he said, had been so touchingly arranged in memory of his beloved brother. The cause of his absence, he wrote, was that one of his closest friends was dying and had sent for him. Among those present were the following officers of the Army and Navy Lodge:—Colonel John Davis, Colonel W. J. Pickance, Captain A. E. Sandbach, Captain D. G. Sengrim, Lieutenant R. Liddell, Surgeon-Major H. Grier, Major C. W. N. Napier-Clavering, and Surgeon-Captain C. H. Hale. Others present were: Brother F. A. Bowles, Punjab; Mr. R. Eve, Mr. G. O'Malley, Gibraltar; Captain Coleman Barr, Dr. F. Stroyan, Army and Navy Lodge; Mr. R. Dalling Hatchett, and Mr. A. King Peacock.

THE LATE SIR H. HAVELOCK-ALLAN.

The following letter has been received by Lady Alice Havelock-Allan from General Sir Witham Lockhart:—

Rawalpindi, Jan. 3, 1898.—Dear Lady Alice Havelock-Allan,—I wish to express to you my deepest sympathy, and to assure you of the universal grief caused in the Tirah Field Force by Sir Henry's death. It must be a consolation to you and to the family to know that death was instantaneous and that the Afridis, contrary to their hitherto invariable custom, respected the remains, although they carried off what property Sir Henry had on his person. He left me on the 28th ult. full of life and spirits, and assured me he would run no risks. What really happened we can never know; but it appears that his horse was troublesome, and that he therefore intended to give him a short canter in advance of the escort to steady him. The horse may then have got away with his rider and left the high road, or else Sir Henry may have tried to take a short cut and have fallen into an ambuscade. The funeral took place here on New Year's Day, and the whole of the garrison was present. I need hardly tell you that in consenting to Sir Henry's visit to Landi Kotal I made every arrangement for his proper protection. His death has been a mournful blow to the expedition, and has robbed the Service and the country of a soldier who was universally admired and respected.

A communication which has been received from Sir Henry Havelock-Allan by Mr. G. Bailey, hall porter at the United Service Club, is dated Ali Masjid, Dec. 29, which was one day before his death. The main text deals with arrangements for the accommodation of the writer on his expected return to London about Feb. 7. In a postscript, Sir Henry Havelock-Allan says:—

I am well and all my people, thank God! Have been sleeping on the ground, sometimes in the open, but can stand it just as well as forty years ago. I am as gay as a bird. We have made no impression on the Afridis, because we go the wrong way about it, with too many transport animals and baggage. The whole job will have to be begun again next March; then they will probably give in. It will cost five millions or more. Show this letter to General M'Leod Innes, Sir William Otpherts, and Sir Martin Dillon.

Major Romer, of the Volunteer Battalion D.L.I., writes to the "Newcastle Daily Chronicle":—

I am an officer of the Tyne and Tees Brigade, lately commanded by the lamented Sir Henry Havelock-Allan. A day or so previous to the news of his death arriving in this country a strange thing which I will now relate, happened. When I joined our luncheon circle at the Collingwood as the usual time one of the friends at the table remarked that I looked pale and seedy. To this I replied that I had a fearful dream about Sir Henry Havelock-Allan. Further accosted, I said that I dreamt I was in India—where by the way I had never been—in a wild, lonely, mountainous district reminding one of the Naerodal in Norway. I suddenly heard a groan of agony and saw our Brigade's beloved General walking in pain and grimly pale. Still he spoke—in the distinct tone which we of the Tyne and Tees Brigade know so well—oh, so very well: "Is that you Romer!" said he, who stood to attention, as alway when he addressed me; "I am dying, old boy. Good-bye." I was overcome and said no more. Some few hours after we got the news of his decease. My relating the dream was heard by two fellow-officers of the Brigade at the table, and also by a well-known J.P. of the county.

PRINCESS HENRY OF BATTENBERG AT NETLEY.

Princess Henry of Battenberg paid a visit on Jan. 26 to the Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley for the purpose of conveying a message of love and sympathy from the Queen to the soldiers, many of them just returned from the Indian frontier, who have suffered in the service of their country.

Her Royal Highness arrived on board the Royal yacht Alberta a few minutes before one o'clock, and was accompanied by Lord William Cecil, the Hon. Alexander Yorke, and a lady-in-waiting. On landing at the Hospital Pier, the Royal party were met by the Hon. Mrs. Eliot Yorke, General Davies (commanding the Southern District), Colonel Creagh (A.A.G., commanding the station) Surgeon-Major-General Nash (principal medical officer), and Captain Hirst (Adjutant). The Royal Standard was hoisted as the distinguished visitors approached the shore, and, on arriving at the pier-head, the Princess drove with the Hon. Mrs. Yorke to her residence at Hamble Cliff. Her Royal Highness returned at a quarter to three, and was received at the principal entrances to the hospital by the principal medical officer and other officers of the Army Medical Staff. The Princess, who was attired in mourning, bowed her acknowledgments to the ladies who had assembled in the hospital grounds and to the salutes of the Northumberland Fusiliers on duty along the Royal route. It was nearing three o'clock when the Princess, conducted by Surgeon-General Nash, began her tour of the wards. There were lying in the hospital 540 patients all told, thirty of whom had been invalided home from the Indian frontier, including eight wounded. Her Royal Highness's visit to the sick extended just over an hour, during which time she frequently engaged in conversation with the soldier sufferers. She paid special attention to those who had returned from the front, and they showed the keenest possible appreciation of the honour bestowed upon them. With the gentlest sympathy Princess Henry conferred on the men a loving message from her Royal mother and expressed Her Majesty's admiration of the gallantry of her soldiers and the pain it had caused her to hear that so many of her brave defenders had fallen while following the colours. Her Royal Highness afterwards left the hospital and re-embarked on the Queen's yacht for Cowes. The visit caused the liveliest satisfaction at the hospital, and it was stated that nine of the wounded are now on their way home and will be brought to Netley, when, if possible, the Queen will pay them a visit in person.

CHARGE OF FRAUD AGAINST LORD W. NEVILL.

At Bow-street, on Jan. 24, Lord William Nevill was charged on a warrant with having, by false and fraudulent pretences, induced Mr. H. Spender Clay to affix his name to certain papers in order that the same might be used as valuable securities.

Mr. Avory, in opening the case for the prosecution, said it had nothing to do with Mr. Lewis, the plaintiff in the recent action, but was undertaken by the Public Prosecutor. He alleged that in June, 1896, Mr. Spender Clay was staying at Ascot, and Lord William Nevill, whom he had known from childhood, was one of the party. Lord William one day came into Mr. Spender Clay's bedroom, and said he wanted him to witness his signature to a document. He produced a roll of paper with four holes cut in it, and a deed next below, which explained related to his sister's divorce suit proceedings, and he asked Mr. Clay to sign his name in the spaces which had been cut. Mr. Clay said he should like to see the document before signing, but the defendant appealed to him to trust him, and Mr. Clay then signed his name. In December the defendant obtained another signature from Mr. Clay in the same way; but after consulting a brother officer Mr. Clay became alarmed and took measures which led to the defendant's confessing what he had done.—Mr. Clay repeated his evidence given in the High Court in confirmation of counsel's statement.—Sir George Lewis applied for bail, pointing out that the defendant was not asked to give evidence in the civil action, and could not tender evidence on his own behalf. The defendant had but lately recovered from a very severe illness, and had been sent to the Continent, but directly he heard of this charge, he hastened back to England and gave himself up to the police that morning in his solicitor's office. He was ready and anxious to meet the charge and establish his defence. The defendant was remanded for a week on bail, his brother, Lord Henry Nevill, and his brother-in-law, Colonel the Hon. G. Gathorne-Hardy, becoming sureties in £2,000 each for his appearance.

England and France support Russia in recommending the selection of Prince George of Greece as Governor of Crete, while Germany and Austria advise the Sultan to resist the proposal.

LORD LAWRENCE AND THE AFGHAN TREATY.

The following letters appeared in the *Times* of Jan. 22 and 26:—

Sir,—General Sir John Adye, in a letter to the *Times* to-day, writes:—"It was he (Lord Lawrence) who made the first active treaty with Dost Mahomed, giving him a large subsidy and a present of arms for the very purpose of obtaining his support against apprehended external danger." He adds, "The treaty to which I have alluded was (as it happens) made in January, 1857, just before the Mutiny, and it not only had the general effect intended, but when the turbulent Afghans wanted to attack us in our extremity the authority of their ruler sufficed to restrain them." The signature of the treaty was all that John Lawrence had to do with it. It was negotiated and compiled in spite of his opposition. The great soldier-statesman, Sir Herbert Edwardes, had not long been Commissioner of Peshawar before he saw the value of cultivating friendly relations with Kabul, and he proposed to make a treaty with Dost Mahommad. John Lawrance, who was then Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, wrote:—"I have two reasons against it—(1) That you will never be able to get the Afghans to make a treaty; and (2) if they make it they will not keep it." In February, 1854, Edwardes wrote to Lord Dalhousie, "I should be very glad to see a treaty accurately operate on the bases of a new treaty of friendship and alliance." The Chief Commissioner in forwarding the letter noted on the margin that he "doubted whether a treaty would be good policy with the Dost, who would only be bound by it as long as he liked." The Governor-General's opinion, however, fortunately coincided with that of Edwardes in favour of a treaty being made. The negotiations for an alliance proceeded in spite of John Lawrence's adverse criticism. Writing to Edwardes he says:—

I daresay you are right; still I cannot divest myself of the idea that it is a mistake and will end in mixing us up in Afghan politics and affairs more than is desirable. The strength which a treaty can give us seems to be a delusion. It will be like the seed on which if a man lean it will break and pierce his hand.

Again he wrote:—"Nothing that we could do would make him a real ally and friend." Lord Dalhousie remarked on this, "I do not agree with him. I think his views founded on a fallacy. It proceeds on the assumption that the Afghans are fools, whereas I think they are in general quite as clever fellows as we are." The Chief Commissioner's opposition, however, did not abate. He wrote to Edwardes:—

A treaty with the Afghans might be a dead letter so far as Russia and Persia are concerned. But while of no real value to us it would at home be thought of some value and might lead a man into a mistaken line of policy. . . . I so far agree with the Governor-General that I think all the merit of the affair, whatever it may be, is good."

After long negotiations and the exercise of considerable tact and skill a treaty of friendship was drafted, and Dost Mahomed determined to send his son and heir to sign it. The Supreme Government gave Edwardes orders to meet the Amir's representative in full Durbar and sign the treaty on their part. But Edwardes, with rare self-abnegation, suggested that it might enhance the importance of the treaty in the eyes of the Afghans if the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab were ordered to Peshawar to meet the son of Dost Mahomed. The suggestion was acted upon, and John Lawrence was ordered to Peshawar to sign the treaty in conjunction with Major Edwardes. Lord Dalhousie wrote to Edwardes:—"I am exceedingly vexed that you should not have had, as I intended you should, the crowning credit of bringing to a close the negotiations you have conducted so well and so successfully to their present port." The crowning credit of making the treaty was given in England to John Lawrence, and for it he received the honour of knighthood. The spurs were tarnished. It will always be a blot on the fame of John Lawrence that he took to himself the credit of a policy which he had not only not originated, but persistently snubbed. The generosity of the man whom he had deprived of the need of honour fairly due to his abilities is the more remarkable he made when, years afterwards, he was urged to make his own share in the matter better known and understood.

"Not a finger will I move in the matter. We all think it a defect in John Lawrence that he praises no one. But I acquit him of all mean and selfish motives in it. It is not that he wishes to claim the credit to himself, though practically it has that effect. It is a principle of his not to praise public servants, for fear of its 'putting wind into their heads,' as he expresses it. This is, I think, a mistaken argument; for there is a higher necessity—in justice—to praise the good men do, as well as blame their evil."—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE W. FORREST.

The Knowle, Brenchley, Jan. 18.

Sir,—In the *Times* of Jan. 18 last, you were good enough to insert a letter from me on "Indian Frontier Policy," in which I alluded to the important treaty made between the late Lord Lawrence and Dost Mahomed, the Amir of Kabul, in January, 1857, with the object of providing against external danger. In the *Times* of the 22nd Mr. George Forrest questions the accuracy of my statement, and attributes to Sir Herbert Edwardes and Lord Dalhousie the credit of having negotiated the treaty in question. Perhaps you will allow me to offer a few remarks on the subject, in order to prove that Mr. Forrest has inadvertently mixed up two separate transactions, one connected with the treaty of 1855 the other with that of 1857, and that the statements I made as to the treaty of 1857 were founded on historical facts. In the autumn of 1850 we were at war with the Shah of Persia, who had invaded Afghanistan and captured Herat. Colonel Edwardes then Commissioner of Peshawar, in November wrote to John Lawrence advocating the immediate advance of British troops to Kabul and Kandahar. Lord Dalhousie had nothing to do with the question, as he was no longer in India, having been succeeded by Lord Canning as Viceroy. John Lawrence, in forwarding the proposal of Colonel Edwardes to Lord Dalhousie, stated that by his objection to the advance of British troops into Afghanistan, on political, military, and financial grounds; and Lord Canning entirely concurred with Lawrence. In January, 1857, Dost Mahomed, the ruler of Kabul, arrived at Peshawar, where he was received with great distinction by Lawrence, and after careful discussion the treaty was signed on Jan. 26 (sanctioned, of course, by the Viceroy) by which Dost Mahomed received £10,000 a month and a present of 4000 muskets in order to enable him to drive away the Persians. The Amir, on signing the treaty, said, "I have now made an alliance with the British Government, and, come what may, I will keep it till death"—and so he did. The details of these important transactions will be found in Bosworth Smith's "Life of Lord Lawrence."—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

London, Jan. 24. JOHN ADYE, General.

OUR EAST AFRICAN PROTECTORATE.

Sir A. Hardinge has prepared a bulky report on the condition and progress of the East Africa Protectorate, dealing with about half the territory under British influence. The whole area is estimated by Sir A. Hardinge at 250,000 square miles; the portion which has been brought even roughly under British rule measures 120,000 square miles, or in other words, is equal in area to the United Kingdom. It is peopled mainly by a multitude of races of Negroid types, but in addition there are considerable numbers of Arabs, of semi-Arabs, and of Indians, and finally a small sprinkling of Europeans and Eurasians. The whole population of the territory that has yet been explored is estimated at just over 1,000,000, and Sir A. Hardinge makes a guess that in the unexplored portion there are probably another million. With regard to this latter portion of the Protectorate, which includes the region of Lake Rudolf, it is interesting to note the statement that Major Macdonald's expedition is intended to advance through this region as far as the Upper Juba, and will establish stations as it advances.

The number of slaves now remaining is estimated at 250,000 out of a total population of a million persons. That they do not all dislike their lot is shown by the fact that they have been known to take up arms against the Government in support of their owners, and Sir A. Hardinge hints that the slave prefers a master who has the same faith and the same social customs as himself to the "white alien conqueror from Europe, who, even if he emancipated him, treats him far more as an inferior, and is often a far more exacting taskmaster." The trade of the Protectorate, like anything else, is still in its earliest stages. Ivory, rubber, cattle, and grain are the principal exports; the rubber, of which their seems to be an unlimited supply, going almost exclusively to England. Of the imports 50 per cent. came from India, 30 per cent. from the United Kingdom, 17½ per cent. from Germany, and 2½ per cent. from Russia and the United States in the form of kerosine oil. Sir A. Hardinge strongly insists that a much larger trade might be done if direct steam communication were established with the United Kingdom. The German East Africa line of steamers receives a subsidy of no less than £15,000 a year from the German Government, and German exporters are thus enabled to lay down their goods in East Africa at little over cost price in Europe. With regard to finance, the Protectorate in its present stage of development can hardly be expected to pay its way, and is practically run by Parliamentary grants in aid, but there is a growing local revenue from customs duties. In the last financial year this was £32,000, the total expenditure of the Protectorate in the same year being £134,000. Year by year, however, the relation between these figures is likely to be improved, and Sir A. Hardinge anticipates that in ten year's the Protectorate will pay its way.

The Duke of Norfolk was presented at Arundel Castle, on Jan. 27, with an illuminated album and an address in morocco from the employes on his Sussex estate, congratulating him on the attainment of his fiftieth birthday.

THE DREYFUS-ESTERHAZY SCANDAL.

FREE FIGHT IN THE CHAMBER—PARIS PATROLLED BY TROOPS.

In the Chamber of Deputies on Jan. 22, M. Cavaignac, interpellating the Government on the Dreyfus case, affirmed the existence of a written statement by Captain Lebrun-Renaud, giving an account of admissions said to have been made to him by Dreyfus after the latter's degradation. This document, he said, established the guilt of Dreyfus, and he condemned, the Government for their silence on the subject, and also for having brought about the Esterhazy trial. The Premier, in reply, said he could not communicate Captain Lebrun-Renaud's report, for the Government thought that a Parliamentary debate would change the judicial character of the affair and lead to an attempt at a revision of the trial by the Chamber. The other reason why the report could not be published was the same which led to the proceedings being conducted with closed doors. M. Meline proceeded to condemn the action of M. Zola and of those newspapers which were conducting the campaign in Dreyfus's favour. The Government, he said, would not lend themselves to the illegality instituting a revision trial. The scandal must be borne by those who created it. As to the street disturbances, the Government would see that order was restored. M. Cavaignac announced the withdrawal of his interpellation. M. Jaures took it up, and was proceeding to denounce the conduct of the Government when the Comte de Bernis, a member of the Right, exclaimed that he was acting as counsel for the Dreyfus Syndicate. M. Jaures restored that M. de Bernis was a liar and a coward. The latter rushed towards the tribune; the Socialist deputies hastened to defend their leader, and a hand-to-hand fight took place round the tribune. M. Gerault-Richard dealt De Bernis a blow in the face. Soon M. de Bernis saw his opportunity. M. Jaures was at the top of the left stair of the tribune. The deputy for Nimes climbed on all fours the right stair, and bounding forward dealt M. Jaures such a blow on the back of the neck as to knock him head foremost to the space below. M. Jaures in falling seized the hand-rail. The House and galleries stood up, and M. de Bernis was hooted by all but his own people, and called "coward" and "traitor." He seemed suddenly paralysed. Then MM. Deville, Coutant, Renou, and other Socialists rushed upon him. This was the signal for another melee, general and furious. Finally, when it seemed hopeless to calm such rage, M. Brisson put on his hat, and he and his secretaries left. The Chamber was then cleared, but the fight was continued—in the Salle de la Paix. Suddenly there were cries of "The soldiers." A company of infantry was seen entering from the court behind the Palais-Bourbon. This caused a momentary panic. Loud expostulations were heard. What meant this intrusion of the military, this breach of Parliamentary immunities? It was explained that a Questor, fearing loss of life, had summoned a Corporal's guard to keep the peace. His at once, when remonstrance was made, sent it away. M. de Bernis was sitting at his seat after the scenes described when M. Deville, a Socialist, stopped in front of him. "You are a rascal!" cried M. Deville. M. de Bernis remained motionless. "A scoundrel!" added M. Deville, and, picking up an inkstand, he threw it at M. de Bernis, the ink flowing over his shirt front. Several members of the Right have asked the Socialists to allow the matter to drop, as M. de Bernis, they euphemistically explained, was not in his usual state. M. Jaures writes that insulting M. de Bernis is the expected challenge, but, M. de Bernis having struck him from behind, he has placed himself without the pale of honour. The *Standard's* correspondent, in describing the fight, says:—The ushers were powerless to restore order and to separate the combatants. In the midst of the fight the Mussulman deputy, Dr. Grenier, fell on his knees to perform his evening devotions. In the rush of Deputies to the Right his turban was knocked off. The *Figaro* states that the Military guard was summoned, and took up its position just outside the auditorium. Seeing that, M. Pourquery de Boisserin seemed to fear a military *coup d'état* was on the point of being executed. He protested against the precincts of Parliament being violated by soldiers, who, however, were not even armed, and withdrew on a sign being given by the chief usher. It seems that the public in the galleries was as much excited as the Deputies on the floor of the House. According to their partialities they cried "Vive l'Armée" or "Vive la Sabre!" "Jaures!" "Bernis!" "Death to the Jews!" "Down with the Syndicate!" "Long live to the Commune!" "Vive l'Empereur!" "Down with cassocks!" "Down with skullcaps!" "Down with Jesuits!" and "Down with idiotic Generals!"

On Jan. 23 (Sunday) Paris wore the old aspect of a town under the regime of the state of siege. The Tuileries Gardens were closed and filled with cavalry—mounted Gardens Republicains and Cuirassiers. In the Champs Elysees at the Arc de Triomphe, and the Place de la Madelaine, large bodies of infantry in campaigning attire piled arms and stood by them. All the bridges across the Seine were similarly guarded and the garrisons of Paris and Versailles confined to barracks stood by their piled arms in the barrack yards to march at a moment's notice. At three o'clock the Place de la Concorde was swept clear of the large crowd consisting mainly of sightseers; and in the Rue de Rivoli no one was allowed to approach the mansion of Baron Alphonse de Rothschild at the corner of the Rue St. Florentin. These extraordinary precautions were caused by the intention of the anti-Semitic party to organise a demonstration in the Champs Elysees.

In the Chamber, on Jan. 24, the discussion on the Dreyfus affair was continued by M. Jaures, who resumed the speech which had been interrupted on Saturday. He criticised the declarations of M. Meline, said that all that he and his friends were concerned with was the preservation intact of the legal guarantees which are the patrimony of all citizens, and urged that it was the duty of the Government to say clearly whether the members of the Court-martial had been shown documents not communicated to Dreyfus or his counsel. M. Meline replied that the Government could not discuss the Dreyfus affair at the tribune. M. Jaures observed that the Government wished to perpetuate the present state of ambiguity and doubt; but that would be impossible. In a moment like the present there was but one resource, and that was to tell the truth. M. Jaures proceeded to condemn the system of secret trial observed in Dreyfus case. M. Meline persisted in refusing to discuss the subject in the Chamber, and after the Count de Lanjuinais and M. Goblet had spoken, a resolution approving the declarations of the Government was carried by 376 to 133 votes.

DECLARATION BY THE GERMAN FOREIGN SECRETARY.

In the Budget Committee of the Reichstag, on Jan. 24, Baron von Bulow, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, made an important statement on the Dreyfus case in reply to some questions. He said that he could only speak of it with extreme caution, as otherwise his words might be represented as an interference in French affairs. He thought that there was the more reason for enjoining reserve since it might be expected that light would be cast on the affair by the proceedings which had been initiated in France itself. He could, however, affirm in the most positive manner, that there had never been relation or connections of any kind whatsoever between ex-Captain Dreyfus and any German representative or agent. The alleged incident of papers found in the waste-paper basket of the German Embassy in Paris never occurred at all. It gave him pleasure to be able to state that the so-called Dreyfus affair had been unable to disturb the tranquil relations existing between Germany and France. Baron von Bulow added that he knew nothing of Dreyfus's journeys to Alsace-Lorraine, and still less was he aware of special facilities having been accorded to him by the German authorities.

In connection with the romantic marriage of Lord Ailesbury's daughter with a master mariner a correspondent tells that the first Lord Ailesbury was governor to George IV. when a lad, and on one occasion he ventured to quote Latin in presence of his Royal charge, who promptly corrected one of his false quantities. Of course, there was nothing to do but resign office after such a rebuff; and the tutor's wounded feelings were consoled with an Earldom. Fancy, says Thackeray, Nelson was made a Viscount for his victory of the Nile, and Ailesbury made an Earl for a blunder in prosody!

New York rejoices in a Rainy Day Club. It is composed of ladies and exists for the purpose of advocating what is called a rainy day skirt in wet weather. From the report of the annual meeting of the club, which appears in the "New York Tribune," we gather that the influence of the club is spreading, other organisations having been formed in various parts of the Union. The test of membership is that members pledge themselves to wear short skirts, about four inches from the ground, on rainy days; and some of the more enthusiastic members favour the imposition of a fine upon those who fail to comply with this regulation.

It is reported from Berlin that the Tsar, addressing the officers of his most famous regiment, said:—"I had wished for a long time past to accept your invitation, but affairs in the East lay heavy on my heart especially difficulties with Japan. Now, I thank God, all is clearer. No conflict need be feared."

The New York "Herald" publishes the following despatch, dated Jan. 26, from its correspondent at Seoul: I am informed on unquestionable authority that the King of Korea has asked the United States Minister for protection against possible revolutions. Captain Wildes, of the United States cruiser Boston, refuses to land a force, although strongly urged by the King to do so.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s. s. Radley 1,934 tons, Captain M Tallack, sailed on Saturday last, for Calcutta in ballast.

The Asiatic S N Co's s s Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain G Craig, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Mobile, 930 tons, Captain E J Bean, sailed yesterday, for Aden with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

The B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 572 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed on Saturday last for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

The s s Indra, 3,923 tons, Captain F L Burkill, arrived in harbour on the 12th instant, from Cardiff (14th January), with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

The B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour on the 12th instant, from Karaeni (10th February) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut. and Mrs Browne, Col Mine, Surg-Lieut Clarkson, Mr and Mrs Kinstoola and son, Dr Gorwalla, Mr Cassilio and 310 deck.

The s s Golden Cross, 1,941 tons, Captain W Thomas, arrived in harbour on Friday evening, from Batoum (20th January) with a cargo of 1,09,678 cases of kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward, Bates and Co.

The Hall Line s. s. Rufford Hall, 2,357 tons, Commander C K Browne, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Liverpool, 18th January with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Rattray and child, Miss Walters, Mrs Faloon and child, Miss Seany and Mrs Dhoola. During the voyage she ran with N-E monsoon. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward, Bates and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
B	Tokio	2151	Jones	Karachi		F M & Co
D	Clan Ogilvy	1283	Young	Mauritius	1-2	F M & Co
F	Inchkeith	1551	Jones	N F	11-2	D & Co
N	Mercara		Fry			M M & Co
P	Radley	1931	Tallock	N F	Bombay Co, Ld	
Q	Halgeo	913	Smith	Hamburg	K Nixon & Co	

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	547	Pakeer		N F	S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Peshawur	2293	Vibert	China	14-2	P & O S N Co
6	Thames	2321	Barcham	China	16-2	P & O S N Co
7	Poseidon	2451	Major	Trieste	12-2	A L S N Co
8	Melpomene	1845	Macmonlick	Trieste	16-2	A L S N Co
11	Bij Pawaly	438	Junghans	Mauritius		V Ebrahim
	Leander	1888	Hamilton	N F	W & A G & Co	
	Safari	1435	tons gross			F Heyer

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 41·3s.

The Time Ballover the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·2s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Golden Cross s	Thomas	Batoum, Jan 20
12	Peninsular s	Wheler	London, Jan 20
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, Feb 10
	Indra s	Burkill	Cardiff, Jan 14
	Nurani s	Leftwich	Calcutta, Jan 22
13	Rufford Hall s	Browne	Liverpool, Jan 18
	Raventhaler s	Wramberg	Hamberg, Dec 31
	Verona s		China

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	R I M S Canning	Rose	Karachi
	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi
	Kaiserhind s	Burwell	Persian Gulf
	Ballaarat s	Nantes	Aden
	Poseidon s	Mayer	Trieste
	Radley s	Tallock	Calcutta
13	Mobile s	Bain	Aden
	Nizam s	Craig	Calcutta, &c

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Carthage, for London, &c
" Dumra, for Karachi, &c

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Tokio s, 2481, Jones
Motis s, 2198, Cross
Hajee s, 1736, Smith
Idar s, 2,384, Milne
Melpomene s, 1845, Martinolich
Poseidon s, 2433, Mayer
Ancona s, 1888, Muzlie
Onusan s, 28 2, S reet
Mazagon s, 3280, Adams
Peninsular s, 2302, Vibert
Thames s, 2321, Barcham
Clan Ogilvy s, 1869, Young
Feronia s, 1930, Bainbridge
Grafton s, 1921, Penwill
Safari s, 993, Kiene
Carthage s, 2803, London
Verona s, 2961, Hamilton
Claverley s, 1838, Livingstone
Leitrim s, 2811, Mogiestue
Radley s, 1934, Tallock
Afghan s, 1449, Barton—(for sale)
Cabul (ship) 1397, Johnson
Peterhoff s, 1570, Prentice
Incharran s, 1881, Jones
Leander s, 1888, Hamilton

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

R I M S Canning, Rose
H M S Plassey, France
H M S Assaye, Rowland
H M S Ceylon, Channer
H M S Magdala
H M Hulk Tenasserim, Figot
Dunera (Hired Transport), Smith

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 12th February, 1898.

The Squadron will parade on Wednesday next, the 16th instant, at 6-15 a.m., near the Queen's Statue. Dress.—Drill Order.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 14th February, 1898.

1. The Drills, &c., for the week will be as follows:—

(1) Combined Company Drill and Recruits Drill at 6-30 a.m. on Wednesday, the 16th instant, and at 5-30 p.m. on Friday the 18th instant, on the ground in rear of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, opposite Head-quarters. Dress.—Drill Order.

(2) Byculla School—At 4-30 p.m. to-day (Monday), the 14th instant and on Thursday the 17th instant.

(3) Cathedral High School—At 3-45 p.m. on Tuesday, the 15th instant, and Thursday, the 17th instant.

(4) Byculla Scottish School—At 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 16th instant.

(5) John Connon School—At 3-30 p.m. on Friday, the 18th instant.

(6) St. Mary's College—At 4-15 p.m. on Tuesday, the 15th instant and at 7-15 a.m., on Thursday, the 17th instant.

(7) St. Peter's School—At 4 p.m. on Tuesday, the 15th instant, and Friday, the 18th instant.

(8) Indo-British Institution—At 4-30 p.m. to-day (Monday), the 14th instant.

BATTALION PARADE.

(9) Gymkhana end of the parade ground on Thursday next, the 17th instant, at 6-45 p.m. for Commanding Officer's parade.

2. There will be Company drill for F Company to-day, (Monday) the 14th instant, at 8-15 p.m., at st. Mary's College, Nesbit Road.

3. There will be Battalion drill for Cadet Companies at St. Mary's College ground at 7 a.m. on Wednesday, the 16th instant

4. Leave of absence has been granted to Vol G L Page, D Company from 25th January to 28th February 1898.

5. The following members having joined, are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to A Coy.—No. 4393 Vol. T. W. A. Brown and No. 4389 Vol. C. V. Lowth.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. BOUGHTON A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 14th February, 1898.

1. Detail for the week:—
Orderly Officer.—2nd Lieut. H. A. Payne; next for duty 2nd Lieut J. Fairclough.
Orderly Sergeants for the week:—
No. 1 Company—Sergt. J. A. Geddes; next for duty Sergt. H. G. Hyde.
No. 2 Company—Sergt. W. F. Zarhorst; next for duty, Sergt. H. O. Coates.

2. The following Sub-divisional Drills will take place this week:—

No. 1 Company.

Monday—No 3 Sub-division from 8-30 to 9-15 p.m. and No 4 Sub-division from 9-15 to 10 p.m.

Tuesday—No 1 Sub-division from 8-30 to 9-15 p.m. and No 2 Sub-division from 9-15 to 10 p.m.

Wednesday—No 3 Sub-division from 8-30 to 9-15 p.m. and No 2 Sub-division from 9-15 to 10 p.m.

Thursday—No 4 Sub-division from 8-30 to 9-15 p.m. and No 1 Sub-division from 9-15 to 10 p.m.

No 2 Company.

Tuesday—Squad drill and Guard Mounting for Nos. 1 and 2 Sub-divisions at 8-30 p.m.

10 in. R M L Gun Drill Wheat Cup—No 3 Sub-division at 8-30 p.m. and No 4 Sub-division at 9-15 p.m.

Thursday—Squad and Guard Mounting for Nos. 3 and 4 Sub-divisions at 8-30 p.m.

10 in. R M L Gun Drill Wheat Cup—No 1 Sub-division at 8-30 p.m., No 2 Sub-division at 9-15 p.m.

3. There will be class firing at Cooria on Tuesday, and Thursday. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later.

4. The following member having joined has been taken on the strength of the Corps from the 11th instant and posted to No 2 Sub-division No 1 Company:—No. 601 Gunner F W Snow.

5. The following member of the Karachi Volunteer Artillery has been attached for duty and posted to No 1 Sub-division, No 1 Company—Gunner G Keymer.

6. The Officer Commanding Royal Artillery, Colaba, will inspect the Corps at 10 in. R M L Gun drill, laying and range finding, at a moving target, at Colaba North Fort, on Wednesday next, the 16th instant, at 6-15 a.m.

Range Finders and Layers are particularly requested to attend.

Each Company to furnish at least one detachment for drill.

Dress—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

Expenses, &c, will be refunded on application.

Light refreshments will be provided for those members who were the Adjutant before noon on Tuesday.

7. The following promotions appointment, &c, will take place in No 2 Company from this date—Bomber J Inggam on leave to Rovet to Gunner. Acting Bo F McAlpin to be Bombr in No 2 Sub-division vice Ingham, Gunners A Rhenins, T Barnett and C Chandler to be Actg Bombrs in this own Sub-divisions to Complete establishment.

8. 2nd-Lieut H A H Payne has been transferred from No 1 Company to No 2 Company from this date.

9. The Corps will take part in a combined Field Day on Saturday next, the 19th instant, further particulars hereafter.

By Order
A. J. PEILE, Lieut, R.A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, JAN. 21.

Royal Scots Lothean Regt—Major Gen E A Stuart to be Colonel, vice Gen H P Hammond, deceased

Royal Irish Regt—Major-Gen C F Gregorie, C B, to be Colonel, vice Major-Gen and Hon Lieut-Gen Sir H M Havelock-Allan, Bart, V C, G C B, deceased.

Durham Light Infantry—Gen Sir R Gipps, K C B, to be Colonel, vice Gen E C B, Lord Clarina, C B, deceased.

1st Dragoon Guards—Major H M Gwen, from 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Major, vice A H M Edwards, transferred to 5th Dragoon Guards.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Major H M Aspinwall, from 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Major, vice J E F B Roche, placed on temporary half-pay.

6th Dragoons—see Lieut C H Higgin to be Lieutenant, vice N W Ha

NOTICES.

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For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches. Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises. Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders. Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
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"Grand flavour, delicate aroma.
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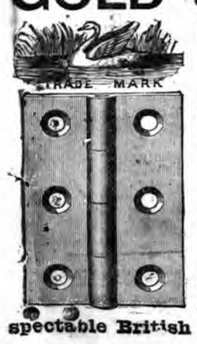

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A New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S

HYDROXYL-FREE

COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations.*" This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

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SUPERIOR to Vaseline and Cucumbers

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Alsenstrasse
Feb 25th 1896.

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Eradicates Scurf and Dandriff, Prevents Hair Falling, Promotes Growth, and is the Best Dressing for the Hair. Perfectly Harmless, Clean, Cooling, and Invigorating, and specially suited for Hot Climates.

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The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

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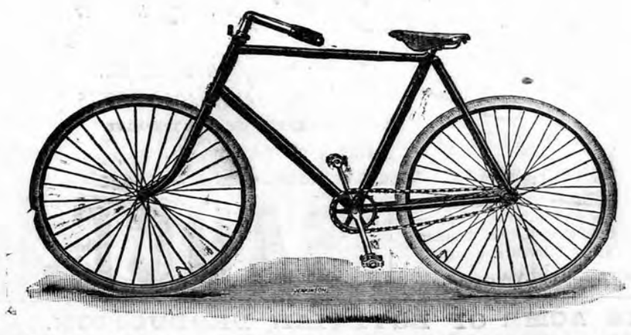

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VERY NEAT BUTTERCOOLER, with engraved glass bowl, plated cover and stand.
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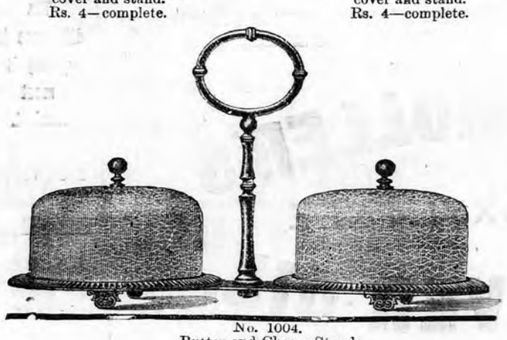

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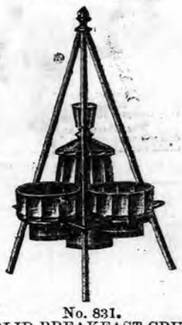

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co. 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1 Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.